The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times
Evening

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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In News Spotlight

Foreign Office Releases Report On Japanese Interned by British

With regard to Japanese nationals who are being interned throughout the British Empire, excluding Canada, the Foreign Office announced as follows on Tuesday, based on a report from the Red Cross Society at Geneva:

(As of March, 1943)

Place of internment	Number of internees
British Mainland:	
Internment Camp No. 24 in Scotland	about 30
Isle of Man	about 15
British East Africa	about 10
India	about 2,100
(Former residents in Malai, Burma Ceylon and India)	
Australia:	
Hay, New South Wales	
Former residents in Australia	605
Former residents in New Caledonia	430
Tathra, Victoria	
(The internees are placed in four different sections)	
A.	
Former residents in the Dutch East Indies	278
Former residents in Australia	7
B.	
Former residents in Australia	129
Former residents in New Guinea	8
Former residents in New Caledonia	100
Former residents in the Dutch East Indies	11
C.	
Former residents in the Dutch East Indies	153
Former residents in Australia	4
D.	
Former residents in the Dutch East Indies	116
Former residents in Australia	43
Others	11
South Australia	
Camp No. 14 B.	
Former residents in Java	
Native Japanese	156
Taiwanese	113
Chosenese	2
Former residents in Sumatra	
Native Japanese	11
Taiwanese	3
Former residents in Borneo	
Native Japanese	30
Taiwanese	2
Former resident in Ternate	1
Former residents in New Caledonia	364
Former residents in Australia	55
Camp No. 14 C.	
Japanese resident in Australia	78
Former residents in New Caledonia	118
Former residents in New Guinea	4
Former residents in Singapore	96
Former residents in the Dutch East Indies	231
Former Taiwanese residents in North Borneo	5
Ulnuck	
Japanese residents in Australia	131
(Note: It seems that some other than those interned, are engaged in labor outside the camps)	
The internees in Australia total about 3,400.	
New Zealand	67

Press Comments

Wednesday, April 28

ASAHI—Soviet-Polish Ties Cut
MAINICHI—Anti-Axis 'Unity'
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Signs of Disintegration

Soviet-Polish Ties Cut

ASAHI—The Soviet Government has severed diplomatic relations with the Polish refugee regime and has exposed to broad daylight the flimsy nature of the ties keeping the anti-Axis nations together. The cause of the break was the massacre of more than 10,000 Polish officers by the Soviets in a forest near Smolensk and a contributing factor was the post-war Soviet-Polish border question. The fundamental reason, however, was the unnatural relationship between the Soviet Union and Poland in the first place, that was bound sooner or later to go on the rocks. This same relationship is interesting as suggesting the one that exists and the one lying in store for the United States and Britain and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union invaded eastern Poland in 1939 synchronously with the German push on that country, incorporating it into its territory. Thus there was a stage of rupture in diplomatic relations between Moscow and the refugee Government but in 1941 with the Germans going to war with the Soviet Union, there was a rapprochement between the Soviets and Poles and they even concluded an alliance, the Soviets releasing Polish prisoners of war, and the two armies combining to fight Germany as their common enemy. But in February this year with the Red Army turning to a major offensive, the Soviets manifested their intention of incorporating eastern Poland into their territory. Thus the refugee regime, which dreams of recovering its lost territory, lodged a protest with Moscow and appealed to the United States and Britain, thus exposing to view the incompatible nature of the ingredients mixed together to form the "United Nations." The massacre incident was the last straw.

This process in which enemies concluded an alliance and then broken with each other again clearly suggests the one that is likely to occur at any moment between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union. Although a bit different in their respective attitudes toward the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain at present are equally vague as to their support of the Polish claim on its lost territory and are apparently trying to restrain the refugee regime. This is because they have need of the Red Army to prosecute the war with Germany but the disreputable relationship between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union betrayed over the Soviet-Polish issue is bound sooner or later to come to a rupture.

Anti-Axis 'Unity'

MAINICHI—The Germans some time ago published an expose of the massacre of more than 10,000 Polish officers by the OGPU in the forest of Katin near Smolensk. The Soviet Government denied the fact but the belligerents showed much interest in the issue, which grew into embarrassing proportions for the anti-Axis camp, for the Polish refugee regime in London pounced on Moscow over the affair. The Polish refugee regime issued a statement on the incident, demanded an explanation of the Soviet Government and requested the International Red Cross Society to inquire into the facts. With the Germans making a similar request, the Society at last issued a statement expressing its readiness to appoint an expert committee to look into the matter. It was in the midst of all this din that the Soviet Government, on April 26 notified the Polish refugee regime of its severance of diplomatic relations with the latter.

The ground of rupture is that the massacre story being a piece of propaganda hostile to the Soviets, the Polish refugee regime had no business to take it up. Viewing the matter objectively, we are struck, not so much by the truth or falsity of the massacre incident, but by the feebleness of the ties linking the anti-Axis nations. They come together or fall apart as the exigencies of the moment dictate. Three years ago the Soviet Union knocked out Poland. Two years after there was reconciliation immediately on the outbreak of the German-Soviet War.

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPERIAL NAVY PLANES RAID FUNAFUTI ISLAND; 6 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN IN GATUKAI CLASH

CABINET POST SEEN FOR TURKISH ENVOY NOW DUE IN ANKARA

Turkish Ambassador Tek

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 27.—Ferid Tek, Turkish Ambassador to Tokyo, who is now en route home, may not return to his post in Japan since he will most probably enter the Turkish Cabinet as a State Minister, according to reports reaching here from Ankara.

U.S. WAR LOSSES SEEN FALSIFIED

Figure of 78,235 Recently Announced Claimed Absurdity

The recent announcement by the United States Office of War Information giving the casualties of the United States forces since the start of the war as 78,235 is another example of how the American public is constantly being deceived by the United States Government, military observers here declared, according to Domei.

On the basis of the latest estimate by the Japanese side, the United States casualties, on the most conservative calculation have topped 70,000 in the Pacific area alone, these quarters stated.

If to the U.S. announcement of 12,000 war-dead is added the 28,000 United States officers and men interned by Japan as prisoners of war, the total is 40,000 leaving only about 38,000 casualties, including the missing on the basis of enemy figures, these circles pointed out.

"This is certainly a miracle, if true," they said, "but the claim that this number is the total combined

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Ambition to Control World Market Revealed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—The American ambition to control the world market after the conclusion of the present war was revealed by President Warren Pearson of the United States Export and Import Bank, in his address delivered at Detroit today.

"For the purpose of maintaining the existence of the United States, a vast export market must be developed after the conclusion of the present war," said President Pearson. "During the war, the American industry has been greatly expanded and an outlet for its products must be found abroad, or else the United States will be overwhelmed by its mass production. The most hopeful territories for American exports are the South American countries, China and Africa. Those markets must be gained and controlled by the United States at any cost."

Smuts May Visit U.S.

Domei

LISBON, April 27.—General Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, will probably visit the United States after the conclusion of the general election in August to confer with President Roosevelt on various war and post-war problems, according to London reports.

SOVIET-POLISH COLLISION HITS ANTI-AXIS CAMP

Daily Mail Says Step May Lead to Defeat—Mediation Is Urged

Domei

LISBON, April 27.—Anti-Axis nations, particularly the United States and Britain, are surprised and embarrassed over the severance of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Refugee Polish regime. In fact, the Soviet notification to the refugee Poles in London seems to have given a considerable shock—like the bolt from the blue—to the anti-Axis camp.

Consternation on the part of the Anglo-American Powers is well reflected in the Anglo-American press. For instance, the New York Times, commenting on the same subject, said:

"The severance of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Poland is apparently a victory of the German propaganda battle. It was indeed deplorable that the Polish regime took up this question. However, the anti-Axis nations should exercise great caution in not making this issue a cause for weakening their fighting spirit."

The Daily Mail opined: "The severance of diplomatic relations may shatter the hope of victory which both the Soviet and Polish peoples are bravely entertaining. Eden may do well to immediately mediate between the two.

It was also stated in the Daily Telegraph: "Unless the wound to the anti-Axis Powers, which was occasioned by the cutting off of diplomatic relations, is quickly attended to, it will cause a deplorable effect on other nations of Europe."

Another British paper, the News Chronicle stated: "Before the refugee Polish regime is being driven into a fix, London and Washington should straightforwardly advise the same regime."

Sikorski Sees Churchill

General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Refugee Polish regime in London, and Count Adward Raczynski, Foreign Minister of the same regime, held a conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill this afternoon at the latter's official residence, according to a London report.

The conference was attended also by Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden and the relationship between Poland and the Soviet Union was discussed, it is reported. After the interview, Prime Minister Churchill conferred with John G. Wynant, American Ambassador to London.

Statement Drafted

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 27.—The Refugee Polish government in London is reported to have drafted a statement at the cabinet session held this morning and submitted it to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

It is interpreted here that from the necessity of averting a crisis on the anti-Axis front, the British Government has demanded the refugee Polish government to reorganize its cabinet and discharge anti-Soviet nationalists.

Argentine-Chile Pact Due

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—Argentine Foreign Minister Enrique Luis Guinazu announced today that he will meet Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios and Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez when they stop at Buenos Aires on their way home from the United States, as a new trade agreement between Chile and Argentina is to be shortly signed.

Spain's Envoy to Quit Chile

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—Spanish Ambassador Marquis de Luca de Tena to Chile will shortly leave for home, the Spanish Embassy announced today. The Spanish Ambassador is scheduled to leave Buenos Aires on May 12, but the reason for his departure has not been revealed.

SHIGEMITSU TO SEE FOREIGN DIPLOMATS EARLY NEXT MONTH

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu will meet diplomatic representatives of the Axis and neutral countries on his return, on or about May 2, from his visit to Ise Shrine, it has been revealed.

In his interviews, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu is expected to explain the underlying principles of the Greater East Asia War and Japan's foreign policy as well as discuss the various phases of the present world situation.

Breaking the precedent of a joint interview, Mr. Shigemitsu expects to allot about an hour to each Ambassador and 30 minutes to each Minister in order to hold detailed discussion with them.

SAVINGS GO UP BY 73 BILLIONS

Kaya Reveals Gains In Luncheon Talk—Industry Transformed

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, speaking at a luncheon of the Japan Economic Federation at the Nippon Kogyo Club, yesterday disclosed that national savings in Japan had increased by ¥73,000,000,000 since the outbreak of the China Affair up to 1942 inclusive, reports Domei.

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, also speaking at the luncheon, stressed the need of instituting strong industrial measures to further bolster the country's economic fighting strength.

Pointing out that Japan's war expenditures since the outbreak of the China Affair up to 1942 inclusive, totalled ¥43,000,000,000, while industrial investments aggregated ¥28,600,000,000 and external investments in Manchoukuo and China ¥7,500,000,000, or a total capital investments of ¥36,000,000,000, Finance Minister Kaya attributed the smooth financial operations to meeting these colossal capital requirements to the successful adjustment of funds and to the increased savings by the people as the source of supply of these funds.

Big Savings Rise Noted

The national savings, which stood at ¥46,400,000,000 before the outbreak of the China Affair increased to ¥120,000,000,000 at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Kaya said. This represents an increase of ¥73,000,000,000 during the period, and it was because of these great savings that the colossal capital requirements of the war have been satisfactorily met, he declared.

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi stated that Japan's industrial economy has undergone an astonishing transformation along with the development of the war. Internally, with the object of bolstering the production of goods urgently required in the prosecution of the war, concentration of industrial production was greatly stressed.

Moreover, in order to attain the highest efficiency, various measures have been enforced and a further reorganization of those industries which are comparatively unimportant from the standpoint of prosecuting

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ENEMY LOSSES IN LINCHI AREA REACH 20,000

Huge Toll Is Taken As Japanese Smash Chiang's 24th Legion

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANSI FRONT, April 27.—Not less than 7,000 soldiers of the Chungking 24th Legion were captured by the Imperial Forces in their latest annihilative offensive launched in the vicinity of Linchi, Honan Province, on April 23, while the enemy dead left behind totaled 3,000, it was revealed today by authorities of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces here.

The war bulletin follows:

As has already been announced, the local Japanese Forces, in collaboration with neighboring units, trapped and encircled the main strength of the enemy 24th Legion on April 23 in the sector around Linchi and dealt it an annihilative blow on April 24. Since then, the Imperial Forces have been chasing and smashing enemy remnants in the mountainous areas along the Honan-Shansi border and also destroyed various war establishments at enemy bases.

Main war results ascertained by last night include 3,000 enemy dead abandoned, 7,000 prisoners of war and large quantities of war spoils. Among the prisoners and enemy dead are 10 generals including General Sun Tien-ying. This fact attests to the virtual annihilation of Chungking forces in North China.

20,000 Men Lost

With the mopping-up operations against the Chungking 24th Legion having reached the final stage, enemy losses are estimated at over 20,000, including prisoners, those who have surrendered, war dead and those who have given up fighting due to injuries.

According to the observation of the Japanese Air Units, the enemy troops, at the first stage of the latest campaign, avoided bombing raids with orderly movements, but more recently, the remnants who have lost their command have been fleeing into the mountainous regions in utter confusion. When the Imperial Air Force carried out bombing raids, they dispersed in sheer disorder. It is indeed a pitiful sight to see those Chungkingites who once

(Continued on Page 2)

Rangoon Broadcasters To Intensify Radio War

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON April, 27.—The Burma Radio Broadcast Supervisory Department, under the leadership of Norio Matsuuchi, which has been carrying on an incessant warfare over the radio waves against New Delhi and Chungking, will now undertake to hurl a ten kilowatt short wave radio bomb at New Delhi from April 29.

The present radio broadcast of two hours toward India will be lengthened to seven hours and 22 minutes and the four dialects now in use will be augmented by nine more to make a total of 13. The languages used will be Hindustani, Bengali, Tamil, Punjabi, Assamese, Singhali, Malayalam, Telugu, Marathi, Gujarati, Pustu, Nepalee and English.

The victorious achievements of the Imperial Forces will be reported to the whole of India, and by furnishing the Indian people with true comments on the world condition, an attempt will be made to inspire the people to greater exertions for the attainment of their independence.

Strike Hits Pennsylvania

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 27.—The members of the American Miners' Union, employed in the eastern coal mining region of the United States, with Pennsylvania as its center, have been in a state of unrest recently in connection with the negotiations for higher wages, and finally about 9,000 miners in the region went out on strike today, according to Washington reports.

Two New Blows on Enemy War Hopes By Navy Fliers in Southwest Pacific Announced By Imperial Headquarters at Noon Today

Continuing their magnificent an successful war efforts on th Southwest Pacific Front, an A Unit of the Imperial Japanese Nav raided Funafuti Island in the Elli Group, near the Gilbert Island and smashed enemy facilities ther on April 23.

Following up this action, anoth Unit of the Imperial Navy A Force emerged victors in an a clash with the enemy over Gatuk Island in the Solomons, on Apr 25, shooting down six of the oppo ing fighter planes.

It was reported that all th Japanese planes returned safe from the Funafuti raid while n losses were incurred in the a battle over Gatukai Island.

The announcement by the Imperial Headquarters follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, Noon, April 28.—

1. Imperial Navy air forces attacked Funafuti Island in the Ellice Group on April 23, and inflicted severe damages on enemy military equipment. All of our planes returned safely after the attack.

2. On April 25, Imperial Navy air forces shot down six enemy fighter planes in an air battle fought over Gatukai Island of the Solomons.

Our forces suffered no damage.

F.I.C. PICKS DR. GAILLAR AS EXCHANGE PROFESSOR

To Lecture Throughout Japan for One Month

Dr. Henri Gaillard, President the Hanoi Medical College, w is at present in this country French Indo-China's delegate the Second East Asia Medic Conference held here recently, w selected yesterday by the Fren Indo-China Government as e change-professor to lecture in Japanese universities, according Domei.

Dr. Gaillard's appointment w compensate the dispatch recently Japan's second exchange-profess Dr. Suyeji Umehara of Kyo Imperial University, who return in February, and is on the ba of the Teacher-Exchange agreeme concluded between Japan a French Indo-China two years a

The French professor was to ing the Kansai district when learned of his present appointme He returned to Tokyo yesterd evening.

He is expected to lecture various universities of this count over a period of a month subjects pertaining to the medic of the tropics.

At a time when studies on ma ria and other tropical diseases co prise a vital department in the w strategy of Japan, Dr. Gaillard's c tributions are being awaited w high expectation by local educatio circles.

Egyptians Plan to Oust Premier Pasha's Cabine

Domei

LISBON, April 27.—The anger the Egyptians against British pression has now so risen to such extent that a movement for eff ing the downfall of the pres Egyptian Cabinet headed by Prem Mustapha Nahas Pasha which regarded pro-British, has been st ed.

In the session of the House of puties yesterday, the Governm was seriously criticized by the me bers of all parties, particularly the question of British commer firms which enjoy monopoli privileges in Egypt and who g unjust profits due to the war con tion, thus threatening the livelih of the people. The members manded that the Government sho take proper measures as regard matter.

Vichy Also Punishing Inhuman Air Raiders

Mainichi

CANTON, April 27.—The Vichy Government has approved the steps taken by the Japanese authorities against the crews of American planes who blindly bombed Tokyo last year, and announced that the anti-Axis airmen who carry out inhuman raids on France in the future will be treated in the same manner adopted by Japan, according to a London broadcast.

AXIS REPULSES BIG OFFENSIVE

Foe in Tunisia Area Crushed as Attack Ends in Utter Failure

Domei

BERLIN, April 27.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters today announced that the general offensive launched by the anti-Axis forces against the west flank of the Axis forces in Tunisia has ended in a failure.

Anti-Axis Losses Heavy

The Fuehrer's Headquarters issued the following communique at noon Tuesday:

German and Soviet scouting and raiding units were active on the Eastern Front.

The anti-Axis general offensive on the Tunisian Front has ended in failure due to the daring defensive operations carried out by the Axis forces. On April 26, the enemy launched some local attacks in various sectors.

One hundred and ninety-three enemy tanks were destroyed by German land and air forces during the period from April 20 to 26, while the enemy suffered serious losses in men.

Enemy Forces Muddled

The disordinate composition of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa was disclosed by Russell Hill, special correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune in Tunisia, who reported the results of his surveys in these areas. He revealed that the anti-Axis forces there are a muddled conglomeration of the British First and Eighth Armies, the United States forces, and the rebel French Forces, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

Correspondent Hill reported in gist as follows:

"The British First Army, which had arrived here recently from Britain, are engaged in operations in the hilly districts where there are numerous rivers and lakes. Although weaker than the First Army, the Eighth Army has confidence in desert warfare.

"The ragged rebel French forces are operating in the mountainous areas where operations are most difficult. They are poorly armed with old-fashioned rifles. The transportation of supplies to these forces is made by utilizing horses, as no mechanized facilities are available.

"The uniforms of the British forces, particularly the Eighth Army, are diverse in nature, and 12 different types of helmets have been counted among the British troops.

"In contrast to the British forces, the American troops have uniformity in apparel and equipment. Although they lack actual experience in warfare, it must be granted that they are well-disciplined and fully equipped."

U.S. to Use Gibraltar

Yomiuri-Hochi

CANTON, April 27.—The British Government has agreed to allow the United States to use the military port of Gibraltar in return for payment annually of £600,000 toward operating expenses according to today's London broadcast.

BRITISH SCHEME TO HOLD GANDHI

New Law Planned To Annul Decision Of Federal Court

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SAIGON, April 27.—The Indian vernment is preparing to issue a w law to validate the arrest of the aders of the Indian National Con- ess, the Indian Government an- unced in a special communique sterday.

This announcement was made in nnection with the decision of the deral Court of India given on pril 22 that the arrest of the lead- s of the Indian National Congress s invalid. Thus, it now seems to the intention of the Indian Gov- nment to continue the detention Mahatma Gandhi and other lead- s of the Indian National Congress issuing a new law.

Lodges Fiery Protest

mei

ISTANBUL, April 27.—In a state- ent issued today, the Indian Gov- nment protested against the pas- ge by the Parliament of the Union South Africa of the bill prohibit- g land ownership of Indian resi- nts, it is reported from New Delhi. The statement consisted of the fol- wing two points:

1. The Parliament of the Union South Africa passed a bill pro- biting land ownership by Indian sidents in Natal and Transvaal ovinces, but the Indian problem the Union of South Africa will t be solved by such a discrimina- e law. Instead it has resulted in juring the feeling of the Indians all parts of the world.

2. Indian public opinion un- imously opposes the law proposed the Union of South Africa, and s declared that such a step is ost detestable, unnecessary and timely". The Indian Government rfectly agrees with the public's inion.

Muslims End Meeting

mei

ISTANBUL, April 27.—The an- al meeting of the All India Muslim ague which was convoked on ril 25 in connection with the pro- sed law prohibiting land owner- ip of Indian residents in the ion of South Africa, ended last ght, after passing a resolution op- sing the said law. The League, the same time, gave President hammed Ali Jinnah necessary au- ority regarding Indian problems til the next annual meeting, it is ported from New Delhi.

British Action Scored

mel

RANGOON, April 26.—Aroused by e news that the Lower Chamber the Union of South Africa has proved the Anti-Indian Land nure Bill for Natal and Transvaal ovinces, President K. Gani, of the dian Independence League here, sued a statement today condemn- g the British for the discrimina- n against Indian nationals.

Characterizing the move of the ion of South Africa as a typical perialistic, racially discriminatory d inhumane British act, Presi- nt Gani asserted that such a move not new and that the only way counter it is by gaining complete dependence for their fatherland, dia.

President Gani added the present stance of gross discrimination ainst Indians should occasion dian nationals everywhere to alize that the time has come for em to unite solidly in their fight liberate India completely from yoke of British domination.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

ey have now again broken with ch other. The Soviet Government kes the Smolensk issue their overt son for its step but was it the ly reason for its decision?

n February 25, General Wladyslov korsky issued a statement hoping at the old Polish territory would restored to the Poles, the Soviet vernment had Tass express a ntal opposition to the scheme. ere can be no doubt that there s the Anglo-American camp be- d the Sikorsky statement. It is ite significant that the Soviet ion in breaking with the Polish ugee regime has acted without king any understanding with the ited States or Britain. Various ubles arising from this issue can imagined but most vivid of all is sight of Washington struck with nic.

Signs of Disintegration

OMIURI - HOCHI — The Moscow vernment has notified the Polish ugee regime of severance of re- ions between the two countries. e direct cause of the break was Smolensk massacre but it is not business to take up the question the massacre itself. We are much more interested in the oscillations caused by it within the anti-Axis camp. We have reiterated in these columns how real unity and harmony among the anti-Axis nations are impossible of achievement. The successive disputes within their camp strongly underline our claim.

The United States and Britain have brought together mixed elements of all and every sort in order to make a show of strength but this is proving their most serious weakness. Poland was founded as a result of the first European War as a bulwark of British imperialism against Germany and the Soviet Union. Winston Churchill in his book: "The World Crisis," describes the British intervention in Soviet affairs since 1918 and expresses his infinite loathing of the Soviet regime:

"Russia is even now locked in subhuman doctrines, superhuman cruelty and unending winter. But Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland were establish in 1919 as civilized nations and in each an army full of patriotism was organized. By the end of 1920 they formed a sort of hygienic line against the infection of Bolshevism in Europe. This hygienic line is active and full of life and is a most potent protection against infection because it is formed of nations immune from the disease on account of their experience of fighting against it."

These words on the part of Churchill, leader of the interventionists against the Soviets and a powerful member of the Lloyd George Cabinet, clearly suggest the purpose for which Poland was founded. Confronted by an unprecedented crisis in its history, British imperialism is endeavoring to camouflage its anti-Soviet policy so as to secure the aid of the Soviets but Poland, because of its upbringing, cannot keep in step with the crafty methods of the British.

This attitude on the part of Poland is also rooted in its suspicion as to the British policy toward Europe. Not only Poland but all other minor refugee regimes are apprehensive of the ruthless British policy which would compromise with the Soviets at the sacrifice of the minor nations despite the Atlantic Charter and other sweet-sounding avowals.

The United States and Britain are said to have been stunned by the report of Moscow having broken with Poland. At any rate, such clash of interests, breach of faith, mutual suspicion and doubt within the anti-Axis camp are bound to accelerate the disintegration of its fighting strength.

K.D.F. Drama, 'Hare and Soldiers,' Proves Amusing and Successful

A German war comedy entitled "Hare and Soldiers" in four acts was presented at the Tokyo Imperial Theater from 6 p.m. Tuesday night, by the local German K.D.F. dramatic group, supported by the Japan-German Cultural Association.

Seen above is Reichsambassador Stahmer enjoying the play last evening.

The spacious hall was literally packed to capacity by an enthusiastic audience of some 900 Japanese, German and other nationalities. Among prominent spectators were the German Ambassador to Tokyo, Stahmer, Marquis Inouye, and former Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo who was once Japanese Ambassador to Berlin.

With an idea of making the audience understand better the drama which was played in the German language throughout, Toyokichi Hata, President of the Toho Film Company, who had arranged and did much toward the presentation of this unique play, made detailed explanations on the contents of the comedy in Japanese. Following his explanations, the curtain was raised, and simultaneously the background of the first scene of the drama, characteristic of the German country, apparently seemed to strike the minds of the whole audience. But what impressed the spectators more than anything else were the varied scenes of the four act comedy that gradually developed. The comedy centered around strike the minds of the whole took place in a farm house at a German commissary base in the last World War. Beautiful comradeship their humor and the burning patriotic spirit of the German soldiers under the most trying circumstances were so well demonstrated amidst frequent laughters that the play won great applause.

The play, which was remarkably well done, lasted for nearly three hours, and was brought to a successful close toward 9 p.m.

Today at 12:30 p.m., a matinee of the same German comedy will again take place at the same theater for the specific purpose of entertaining and comforting the wounded Japanese soldiers, when the members of the local Hitler Jugend and the pupils of the German School at Omori will also give their special entertainments in the form of singing in chorus, etc. The play is scheduled to run until tomorrow night, Thursday.

Savings Go Up By ¥73 Billions

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the war and also the simplification of the people's mode of living are now being considered necessary, Mr. Kishi declared.

New Problems Arise

Externally, with the acquisition of valuable sources of natural resources and the consequent attainment of a position of being able to construct an unshakable economic foundation which will greatly contribute to bolstering the economic fighting strength of Japan, there have cropped up a considerable number of problems to be considered, he stated.

Despite the abrupt changes taking place both internally and externally in a short period of time, Japan's industrial economy is making very satisfactory progress toward the buttressing of her economic fighting strength, Mr. Kishi declared. He stressed the necessity of adopting further strong measures to strengthen the fighting power in view of the fact that the war has now entered the most important stage where fighting is being incessantly carried on day and night.

Enemy Losses In Linchi Area Reach 20,000

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boasted of their resisting power fleeing here and there like stray dogs in the rugged mountains along the Honan-Shansi border.

Enemy Unit Smashed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

PEKING, April 27.—The Noguchi Unit operating in Shansi Province carried out an encircling attack against a Chungking unit of about 400 strong which had crossed the Yellow River to launch an offensive during the recent big campaign at Linchi, and practically annihilated the enemy at Kangkiaping.

The war results were as follows:

Enemy dead	235
Prisoners	85
Light machine-guns	3
Rifles	50
Revolvers	4
Bomb-thrower	1
Other war spoils.	

Victory Against Big Odds

Domei

SHANSI-HOPEI-HONAN BORDER FRONT, April 27.—The heroic action of 13 Japanese soldiers belonging to the Signal Corps in defeating about 130 Chungking troops in a hand-to-hand fight which took place yester day afternoon at Changkaotsun, located four kilometers east of Chaiching, Honan Province, was revealed here today.

Learning that over 100 Chungking troops were hiding in the vicinity of Changkaotsun the 13 Signal Corps members yesterday afternoon left Chaiching where they were stationed, and, despite the fact that they were greatly outnumbered, effected a surprise attack on the enemy.

After a hand-to-hand battle, the handful of Japanese completely defeated the enemy forces, killing 60 and forcing the remaining troops to flee in utter confusion, leaving behind a trench mortar.

The Japanese soldiers, none of whom was even wounded, returned in triumph to their base.

To Open Pengpu Consulate

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will open a Consulate today at Pengpu, in northern Anhwei Province, it was disclosed on Tuesday.

It is understood that Naosuke Nakane, who is now stationed in Nanking in the capacity of Consul, will be appointed the new Consul at Pengpu.

Foe Formulates Refugee Plan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 27.—The Anglo-American Refugee Relief Conference at Hamilton, Bermuda, which has been faced with various difficulties, adopted a provisional plan for temporarily settling refugees from Europe and Africa in French North Africa outside fighting areas, it is reported from Hamilton.

SERVICE BOOK OF R.A.F. FOUND

Contents Bare Fact That Enemy Places Gains Before Country

Tawdry pelf, more than distinguished service with its accruing glory, seems to be the main goal of the members of the British Royal Air Force as revealed in an Airman's Service Book recently found in one of the enemy planes shot down by the Japanese on the Burma front, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

"What was your salary when you joined the service?" "In case of your death the full names and addresses of the persons whom you desire to benefit and the sums of money or property which you desire to leave them must be clearly stated." Such items would more fittingly appear in some employment agreement of a circus performer, but astonishing as it may seem this is what is written in the British Airman's Service Book, a small cream-colored book of postcard size with eight pages imparting the necessary instructions to the enemy airmen.

Moreover, explicit instructions are given for the drafting of a will and an example is given on page seven. On page two the minute details of the conditions of joining the service may be recorded, the amount of salary, the terms of payment and so forth. In fact all the pages of the service book seem to be permeated with the worship of the golden calf for all the subjects treated concerned nothing but money.

To a Britisher joining the forces his dispatch to the front meant an adventurous enterprise wherein he might grasp the chance of making his fortune, for from this standpoint alone would a will have any real significance. What a difference between the wills of the men of the Imperial Forces whose sole concern is for the thorough crushing of America and Britain.

The contents of the first page contain the following items.

Royal Air Force
Airman's Service Book
Instructions to Airmen

1. You will be held personally responsible for the safe custody of this book.

2. You will always carry the book on your person both at home and abroad.

3. You must produce the book whenever called upon to do so by a competent authority, civil, naval, military or air.

4. You must not alter or make any entry in the book, and disobedience of this order will be treated as a serious offense.

5. Should you consider that any entry in the book is lacking or incorrect, or should you lose the book you will report the matter to your immediate superior in the Royal Air Forces.

6. If an airman wishes to make a short Will (for specimen see p. 7) he should do so on p. 8. It must be signed by him in the presence of two witnesses, both of whom must sign in his and in one another's presence, but if the will is made by an airman on active service or under orders for active service it does not require any witnesses' signatures. The full names and addresses of the persons whom he desires to benefit and the sum of money or property which he desires to leave them must be clearly stated.

It is also desirable that he should name a person to act as executor.

Plans for Culture Hall In Hanoi Approved by F.I.C.

Domei

HANOI, April 27.—Upon the formal presentation of the proposal for the construction of a Japanese Cultural Hall in Hanoi to Governor-General Jean Decoux on April 24, French Indo-China's Foreign Minister informed Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General of Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Hanoi, the intentions of the French Indo-China government to cooperate in the undertaking. Thus, negotiations were completed between Japan and French Indo-China for the construction of Japanese Cultural Hall.

A temporary office of the Cultural Hall will be established to take over the work in connection with the construction of the hall which hitherto had been handled by the Press Section of the Ambassadorial Office. Matters requiring immediate attention such as the propagation of the Japanese language, exchange of students and such will be attended to first, and the main undertaking will await the completion of the functioning organization.

Pact Anniversary Feted

A luncheon celebrating the Japan-Bulgarian Cultural Agreement, which was signed in February this year, was given at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday.

The function was attended by more than 30 Japanese and Bulgarian leaders, including Yanco Peyeff, Bulgarian Minister in Tokyo, and Shuichi Sako, former Japanese Ambassador to Poland.

U.S. Agriculture Facing Decay As Armed Forces Draft Labor

Coast to Coast Food Lack Looms—Farm Tools Cannot Be Replaced—Fertilizer, Livestock Feed Insufficient—Chaos Reigns Supreme

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—The United States army and navy authorities intend to have a total of 10,700,000 troops corresponding to nearly 10 per cent of the entire American population by the end of 1943, and in this connection an acute shortage of manpower for agriculture and munitions industries has begun to be reported of late. Especially, the labor shortage in the agrarian communities is said to be bringing about a food shortage from coast to coast.

Yielding to the demands of agrarian circles, President Roosevelt appointed Chester Davis as Chief of the newly organized Foodstuff Bureau in March, and invested in him the entire authority concerning the production and distribution of foodstuff and establishment of prices for agricultural products, which had so far been in the hands of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. Besides, Roosevelt promised to increase the distribution of farming tools, exempt a total of 3,000,000 agricultural workers from military conscription this year, mobilize farm-village aiding labor corps consisting of women and students and allow military conscripts from farming communities to return to the farms during the farming season. It is generally believed that these two measures intended to secure agricultural manpower are indicative of the fact that the agrarian circles have beaten the army in the contest concerning human resources. The American magazine Time dated April 5 commented on Roosevelt's conciliation as follows:

"On account of his failure in settling the domestic questions, Roosevelt found it unavoidable to change his mistaken policy at last."

Faces Knotty Problem

Of the total force of 10,700,000 strong, the army accounts for 8,200,000 and the navy for the rest. The role to be played by the United States as the arsenal for Democracy has been increasing in importance, while its role as the granary is also gaining. It is needless to point out here that the United States finds it very difficult to mobilize a huge number of military conscripts on the one hand and to increase manpower for the munitions industries and agriculture on the other.

According to the latest estimate by the Human Resources Committee, the minimum number of people newly needed in various quarters from March to the end of this year is 2,500,000 for the army, 2,000,000 for the navy, 1,800,000 for the munitions industries and 300,000 for industries engaged in the production of foodstuff other than agricultural products. That is to say, a total population of about 6,000,000 is needed. Roosevelt and his followers have no definite idea for raising this large manpower. The Human Resources Committee plans to transfer about 3,500,000 workers from non-urgent industries and meet the rest with unemployed, women and adults who have newly attained conscription age. In this plan, however, no consideration has been paid to the extension of agrarian manpower. Agriculture is rather regarded as a non-urgent industry.

The agricultural manpower for 1938 represented 11,500,000, while that for this year has been estimated at only 8,800,000. The foregoing committee's plan is based on this estimate. According to the New York Times, the agricultural products and goods thereof actually were shipped out of American ports in 1942. This means that one-third of bacon and other pork goods, one-fifth of beef and mutton, one-sixth of eggs and one-sixteenth of butter and cheese for each American household were reduced to nourish the American troops dispatched overseas. Coupled with the unprecedented food crisis affecting the American people, the human resources question has recently developed into an urgent, serious problem on the American domestic front.

Herbert Clark Hoover, former American President, spoke at a conference of State Governors in the middle West as follows:

Confronted With Decay

"Food is an important question behind the guns. Agriculture is equal to the munitions industry in importance. In spite of this, there are many indications that agriculture will suffer decay. This should be averted at any cost. In our country the authorities have recently begun to deprive the farm-villages of manpower and this is likely to throw the agricultural machine out of gear. Farming implements are being rapidly exhausted, and yet the Government cannot supply new tools. Artificial albumen to feed livestock has run short, and nitrogenous fertilizers must be transferred for the making of explosives.

"The present price system has crippled production and distribution as well: prices are frequently cheaper than the production cost and wages. Farmers have become self abandoned and an increasing number of them have begun to give up farms. Livestock are being butchered illegally. In some places wheat, potatoes, butter and other products are lacking. Serious illegal transactions are sweeping over the country."

The American Army has established the plan of enlisting 8,200,000 adults by the end of 1943, and it means an increase of 2,500,000 troops in the future. The political movement in agrarian circles has gained ground in opposition to this armament expansion program. Senator Bankhead from Alabama State, leader of this movement, asserted:

"If we are to avert the food shortage, the army and navy should discharge 1,500,000 conscripts in accordance with the Tidings revisions bill and additionally nearly 1,000,000 others."

Various circles have been showing increasing concern over this issue. This is clear even from several bills submitted to Congress since then. One of the bills has an item prohibiting fathers from being taken for military conscription. Another recommends that the number of absent workers at munitions factories be reported by official inspectors so that these lazy laborers be taken into the army.

U.S. War Losses Seen Falsified

(Continued From Page 1)

losses of the United States forces on the North African front as well as on the Pacific front is a fable too preposterous even to deceive the United States people, ill-informed as they are on the war situation."

The 40,000 announced as missing by the OWI are mostly war-dead and do not even cover the losses on the Pacific front alone, according to Japanese estimates, which lists more than 60,000 American dead, these circles said.

In view of fierce and gruelling battles taking place on the European and Asiatic fronts, the 78,000 casualties including the war-dead, injured as well as missing, as announced by the OWI is a palpable absurdity, a figure which cannot be believed by men with common knowledge of the war situation, the observers asserted.

The present announcement, coming as it did close on the heels of the recent deceptive report on the air-raid on Tokyo, exposes the brazen effrontery of the OWI in constantly attempting to dupe the American public by inventing a series of false reports the observers said.

"The American people are not merely being kept in ignorance by the Office of War Information. They are deliberately being deceived," these military experts concluded.

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Hidaka Pledges Efforts In Message to Italians

Domei

ROME, April 27.—Strong determination to fight the war to a successful conclusion was voiced by Shinrokuro Hidaka, new Japanese Ambassador to Italy, in his message addressed to the Italian nation which was released through the Stefani News Agency upon his arrival here today.

Ambassador Hidaka's message was to the following effect:

"It is with pleasure that I come here as the Japanese Ambassador to the Italian Royal Household.

"Italy is a beautiful country where Premier Benito Mussolini, who possesses a clear spirit, is striving to construct a strong nation with vigor and enthusiasm. During my stay in France and Sweden, I used to visit this country as a traveler and admired its beauty.

"I have come to Italy with a firm resolve to further tighten the bonds binding Japan and Italy which, though far apart, are doing their utmost to win this war: a war imposed upon them by their common enemies.

"We must fight on until final victory is attained so as to assure justice and prosperity to all nations I am determined to exert my utmost to my work. I ardently wish that the Italian people will offer me friendly and sincere cooperation in the task of strengthening our fighting strength for our common war."

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Nakamura for Finland Post

Toyoichi Nakamura, Counselor at the Japanese Embassy at Nanking, was appointed Minister to Finland, the Foreign Office announced today.

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The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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YANKEES FEAR AXIS AIR RAID; LIVE IN TERROR

Ever-Present Danger of Attack By Imperial Navy Gets on Nerves of People

DANGER CONSIDERED GRAVE

Japan, Germany and Italy Expected to Raid American Mainland Before Long

Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Tokyo, spoke before the student body of the Union College in Schenectady, of which he is president, on Monday, and sternly warned the optimistic American youths of the omnipotent menace of the Japanese Forces that now dominate the Pacific, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which was relayed from Schenectady.

Grew warned that if Americans should assume an attitude of indifference and idly watch the Japanese Forces establish strong footholds in their acquired territories, Japanese raids of the American coast would be sure to mature. Grew further declared that the nucleus of a Japanese raid on America exists, just as sure as there is gravity in the earth.

The people of the United States are rapidly awakening to the reality of the grave danger of imminent air raids by powerful Japanese, German and Italian air forces and are living in a state of increasing fear, the Mainichi reports on the basis of reliable information which it has just received.

The American people, the report declares, are growing more and more nervous each day as the feeling creeps upon them that the Axis Powers, notably Japan and Germany, are up to something which bodes no good for America and, for that matter the countries in antagonism with the Axis.

A nameless fear is having its way with the Americans. Above all they are afraid of the mighty Imperial Navy. The United States is at a loss what to do about the most modern and powerfullest units which it has strong reason to believe there are in the Imperial Navy, somewhere in Japanese waters perfectly secure from hostile attack, ready to be pressed into service against America for the first time when the right time comes.

Gets on People's Nerves

The Imperial Navy, which is striking the American imagination as being the most formidable fleet that has ever been afloat is manifestedly getting on the nerves of the people.

America is living in terror at the vision raised by itself of Japan attacking it on the one flank and Germany attacking it on the other at one and the same time.

And America does not fear the Axis without reason. For it will not be long necessarily before Japan, Germany and Italy will be together, raiding the American mainland. This comment extremely reassuring to the Axis, was made by Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, in the course of an address at a recent meeting in which a number of inventors and research workers were granted the order of Scientific Merit for services to the State in time of war.

As for the question of the breadth of the Pacific Ocean, that is a question which has been solved by Japanese scientists to the wonderment of the entire world.

Within Range of Planes

This scientific triumph means that America has definitely been brought within range of Japanese planes. It is no wonder that the people of America should be in daily fear of air raids by the Imperial Air Force.

They are unable to adjust their minds to the situation which is so different from that which existed only a short time ago before the world was told that it was quite possible for the Imperial Air Force to blast the American mainland.

We are told that since America learned to fear Japanese air raids the U.S. air force has been wavering in purpose. American planes falling upon other American planes, mistaking them for Japanese, are of frequent occurrence nowadays.

Fear of Japanese Raids

As for the people of America their fear of the Imperial Air Force knows no bound. They are in no mood to doubt reports of landings

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Aircraft Production Falls Far Below Original Estimates

Output Dwindles to Barely Half of Original Estimates—Average of Only 5,250 Planes Produced in First Two Months of This Year

During the first two months of this year aircraft production in the United States dwindled to an average of 5,250 planes per month, which is barely half of the original estimates, a Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi stated Monday.

Thus, it is declared, America's goal of manufacturing 125,000 planes during 1943 is hardly likely to be attained, the report continues. The average monthly production of airplanes during the first two months of the present year, it is stated, is even below the peak reached in 1942 when Donald Nelson, chairman of the U.S. War Production Bureau announced that 5,489 planes had been built in December.

Nelson's Claims Not True

Nelson claimed that America's aircraft industries would produce 7,000 planes during April, but his statement has proven to be nothing but exaggerated propaganda, since such a large boost in production cannot be made in a few months by the aircraft industries that have been exerting their utmost only to produce half the number originally scheduled per month.

Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson declared that the American aircraft production has become cast in a definite groove for prolonged production plans since January. It may be concluded from his statement that aircraft production has recovered from the slump experienced during the transition from a peacetime to wartime set up, and is now in a settled stage.

America's plans for increased production are an ideal program if seen on paper, but in actuality, there are problems of shortages in supplies of materials and skilled and unskilled labor, procrastinations in changes and reforms of plans, and other delays and impediments which will effect the smooth functioning of the original plans.

Even if the productive power should show an increase in the following months, it would be a long time before it reaches the stage scheduled for this year. It would not be a gross mistake to assume that American aircraft production will attain the completion of only 50 per cent to 80 per cent of the 125,000 planes which were originally proposed to be constructed during this year.

CHUNGKING FORCES ROUTED IN KIANGSU

1,300 Troops Under Li Killed And 230 Taken Prisoners In Latest Operations

The Japanese units operating along the West Lung-Hai Railway line in North Kiangsu trapped and routed the Chungking force under Li Chien-chow, causing the enemy to leave 1,300 dead on the field and taking 230 others prisoner, on the night of April 26, according to a Domei dispatch from Hsuchow dated Tuesday.

The Yamaoka and Kusakabe units caught up with about 3,000 troops of Chiang Kai-shek's 92nd Army commanded by Li Chien-chow on the evening of April 25, while they were proceeding northward, in an area to the southeast of Hsishan. In coordination with the Sasaki, Imazu, Shimizu, Mori and Wakabayashi units that arrived on the scene from X X, they delivered a terrific attack on the fleeing enemy force. Following up the pursuit-attack, they made a daring night raid on the enemy position on April 26, as a result of which the plan of the 92nd Army to establish its garrison in Shantung was completely frustrated.

The results of the engagements between the night of April 25 and early Tuesday morning were as follows:

Enemy dead left on the field	1,300
Taken prisoner	230

Captured two trench mortars, 30 trench mortar shells, three heavy machine-guns, 11 light machine-guns, 11 hand grenades, 247 rifles, 500 rounds of ammunition and 27 revolvers.

EAST ASIA BUDDHIST BODY HOLDING MEETING IN JULY

Taking Place Here With Delegates From 7 Countries—Backed by Many Organs

In order to consolidate the ties between the countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through Buddhism, the Japan Young Men's Buddhist League will hold the Greater East Asia Young Men's Buddhist conference at the Greater East Asia Auditorium here, on July 4 and 5.

The conference will receive the backing of the War, Navy, Education and Railways Ministries, Board of Information, Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Tokyo Municipal Office and others and will be attended by members of Young Men's Buddhist Associations in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, Burma, Malai, and Java.

The Japanese language will be used at the conference and 15 items will be discussed including a study on practical methods of cooperation for a satisfactory prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

CHUNGKING JOURNAL VOICES DISCONTENT

Ta Kung Pao Rails Casablanca Strategy; Demands More Concrete Aid From U.S.

Domei

CANTON, April 27.—As another instance of the increasing friction within the anti-Axis camp, the Ta Kung Pao, semi-official organ of Chungking in its Monday issue vehemently assailed the Anglo-American strategy drafted following the Casablanca parley.

Strongly urging the immediate revision of the Casablanca strategy, the journal complained that the acquisition of supremacy in the Mediterranean by the anti-Axis countries will require several more months, even if the war situation on the North African front turns favorably for the anti-Axis forces.

"With the landing in Europe expected to materialize following the anti-Axis domination of the Mediterranean, when and how will the anti-Axis forces manage to reach Berlin?," the journal questioned.

Impossibility Stressed

By allowing Japan so much time, it will be almost next to impossible to dispose of her, the Ta Kung Pao declared, adding that this problem deserves deep and careful thinking.

"Japan has declared that 1943 would be a decisive year in the present war and has manifested its strong resolve to cope with the situation," the journal asserted. "And what preparations has the United States made against Japan?" it asked.

Admitting that the United States is thoroughly prepared to face Japan, Japan will grow irresistibly and uncontrollably strong and formidable, if an attack is made only after the complete overthrow of Hitler, the journal complained.

"Japan has completed its front for a decisive war, and it is too dangerous for the United States to make light of Japan," the journal asserted, stating in conclusion, "And the quickest and most effective means for dealing a fatal blow against Japan will be a mass supply of aircraft to Chungking by the United States for aerial attacks on Japan from the Chinese Continent."

ARMY BAND TOURS BORNEO

Domei

KUCHING, April 24.—The Army Band of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, which has been on a concert tour of Borneo since the 23rd of last month under the leadership of Captain Ohnuma, is winning wide acclaim wherever it goes. The music-loving natives were especially enchanted by the splendid concerts given by the soldiers without arms.

The tour had been arranged with the purpose of providing recreation for the soldiers on duty, Japanese engaged in reconstruction work and native inhabitants. The itinerary includes Sibu, Miri, Brunei, Sandakan Tawau, Jesselton and Maeda Island before returning to Kuching in the early part of May.

ECONOMY PLAN ON FIRM BASIS, KISHI ASSURES

Measures Progressing Soundly To Increase Production, Asserts Minister

INDUSTRIALISTS EXHORTED

Kaya Also Addresses Regular Session of Japan Economic Federation

Despite sharp changes occurring at home and abroad within a short period, Japan's industrial economy as a whole is progressing soundly toward the goal of strengthened economic fighting power, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi stated in a speech before the Japan Economic Federation Tuesday.

Mr. Kishi said:

"It is a matter for congratulation that the war situation is developing markedly in our favor. Accompanying this development, amazing changes have taken place also in our industrial economy. In order to increase the production of goods urgently needed for warfare, the economic power scattered over various fields of industry have been concentrated on the priority basis. Measures have also been taken and strengthened for promoting efficiency to the maximum extent, with the result that considerable restrictions have had to be imposed on those fields of industry and of national life which are comparatively unimportant in wartime. This is a time in which industrial readjustments and wartime simplification in the mode of living must be further strengthened, while, on the other hand, the construction of the economic foundations directly contributing to the strengthening of our fighting power, including the development of natural resources, must be pushed to the fullest extent. There are various problems to be settled for prosecuting this policy, calling for invention and initiative.

Steady Progress Made

"In spite of the fact that such sharp changes are occurring at home and abroad within so short a time, our industrial economy as a whole is making steady progress toward the goal of strengthened economic fighting power. Decisive warfare is now in full swing day and night. The various industrial measures that have been adopted by the Government are aimed at increasing our fighting strength so that we may win through to final victory. Even more thoroughgoing measures are called for if that aim is to be achieved.

"The problems immediately before us is the boosting of production in the so-called five priority industries and in the related industries. In order to accomplish this, we must

(Continued on Page 2)

ENORMOUS DIFFICULTIES SEEN IN SETTING UP SECOND FRONT; AUSTRALIA DEMANDS MORE AID

Japan's Threat in South Pacific Warned by High Commissioner Bruce

SPEAKS AT LUNCHEON

Times, London, in Opposition Emphasizes Casablanca's Europe First Formula

The schism that has arisen among the anti-Axis countries out of the European front concentration principle in conformity with the Casablanca formula has widened more than ever, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon. Standley Melbourne Bruce, Australian High Commissioner in London in a speech this week at a Luncheon party held at the Savoy Hotel, London, on "Anzac Day," under the auspices of the Australian newspapermen in England, stressed the acuteness of the situation in the Pacific, speaking on "Japan's threat to Australia." The Times, London, in its issue the following day emphasized the European front concentration principle, the Domei dispatch said.

Bruce's speech, in gist, follows:

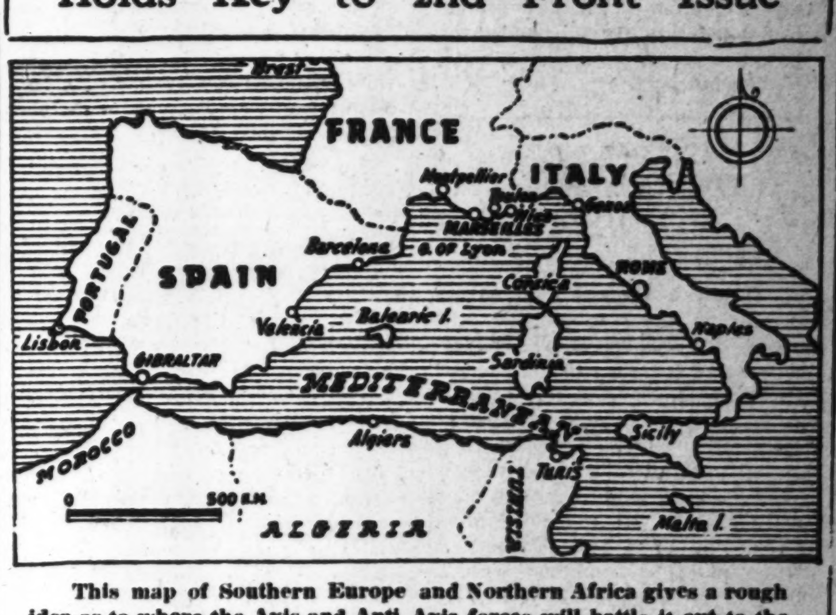
"Australia's position since the fall of Singapore has been the same as that of England. How serious the position of Australia and other anti-Axis countries in the Southwestern Pacific was at the beginning of 1942 was not realized in England. Had England really known this, criticisms against Australia and the utterances of its leaders would not have been heard in England. For more than one year following Japan's war participation Australian forces were kept in the middle East in spite of the fact that Australia lacked manpower and the war situation in the Papua region was quite unfavorable to Australia. In 1940 Australia dispatched two divisions with modern military equipment to Malai Peninsula.

Sacrifices for England

"When the War of Greater East Asia started, Australia had only a poorly-equipped air force. We had not a single modern military plane. Australia's air force during the last World War consisted of only 600 men. Now the air force has 100,000 men. Australia had to allot 25 per cent of its mercantile fleet to the transportation of iron and steel, which are absolutely necessary for England. Australia also stripped itself of its rifles to send them to England. Out of 2,500,000 men ranging from 14 to 65 years old in Australia, about 500,000 are engaged in military services and other

(Continued on Page 2)

Holds Key to 2nd Front Issue



This map of Southern Europe and Northern Africa gives a rough idea as to where the Axis and Anti-Axis forces will battle it out to the bitter end on the problem of the Second Front.

Nisei With Parents Abroad To Receive Financial Help

Foreign Office Lends Good Offices to See That Needy Youths Who Obtained Funds From Enemy Lands Before Outbreak of War Will Not Suffer

Due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a number of foreign-born Japanese living or studying in this country and the families remaining here of those Japanese who are either interned or detained in enemy countries or residing in foreign countries which have severed diplomatic relations with Japan, have come to feel financial difficulties because of the suspension of remittances from abroad.

The Japanese Government authorities, greatly sympathizing with their predicament, have done and are doing everything possible to help them. For the purpose of protecting these unfortunate compatriots, the Foreign Office authorities recently established a "Relief Committee," which maintains close connections with various civilian associations concerned such as the Nisei Association, the Central Society for Latin America, the Japan-Mexico Society, and the Japan-Chile Association. The Relief Committee will allot part of the ¥2,000,000, which was passed in the recent Diet for the relief of those Japanese living in enemy territories, to the relief of these unfortunate people.

It is stated that some 5,000 people, who are members of the families of those Japanese interned, detained or residing in enemy or hostile countries, are now living in this country, an average of about 30 families living in each prefecture.

Foreign Office Statement

Regarding the relief of these unfortunate Japanese, the Foreign Office on Tuesday at 3 p.m. issued the following statement:

"In view of the fact that there is no less number of those who are hard pressed for money as a result of the suspension of remittance of money from abroad, due to the current war situation, the Foreign Office is taking in hand the relief of these persons in such a manner as will not leave matters to be desired. They are members of the families of Japanese residing in enemy countries or in countries which have severed diplomatic relations with Japan and were obliged to remain in Japan or are staying here for study. They had been depending on remittances from abroad before the outbreak of the War.

"For the Japanese residing in these countries relief measures ought to be extended by the governments of the countries where these residents are, but the Foreign Office is now closely investigating the conditions of their living and the actual measures extended to them by these governments and is taking the best measures possible for their welfare.

Exerting Utmost Efforts

"The Foreign Office thus is exerting its utmost efforts for the relief of these Japanese both at home and abroad.

"In this connection, the Foreign Office has left the task of investigating those Japanese whose families are in enemy countries and who are experiencing difficulties in their livelihood at home to the Federation for Overseas Emigration Associations and prefectural overseas emigration associations. The same Office also has left the job of investigating those members of Japanese families in enemy countries who are studying in Japan and find their livelihood difficult to the Nisei Association, Central Latin-America Society, Japan-Peru Society, Japan-Mexico Society, Japan-Chile Society, Central Japan-Brazil Society. Those who wish to be extended relief are required to maintain connections with these organizations and to ask the Foreign Office for relief."

THAI ENVOY, WIFE HERE ATTEND DANCING SHOW

Colorful Performance at Hibiya Hall Delights Direck Jaiyanama

Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo and Mrs. Direck Jaiyanama, the Ambassador's wife, heartily expressed admiration at the colorful Japanese dance performance in beautiful kimono, staged at the Hibiya Public Hall on Saturday afternoon.

The dance party was held as a part of the second-day program of the Soldiers' Assistance Campaign Week which commenced on Friday.

"How wonderful!" said the Thai Ambassador who is greatly interested in Japanese culture. "I see a resemblance between Japanese and Thai dances, although I think the Japanese dance is more colorful."

The presence of the Thai Ambassador and his wife created a very friendly atmosphere among the audience which consisted mostly of families of Japanese officers and men at the front.

PHILLIPS LEAVES FOR U.S.; DENIED TALK WITH GANDHI

Roosevelt's Special Envoy to India Holds Conference With Viceroy

William Phillips, former American Ambassador to Rome and President Franklin Roosevelt's special envoy to India, left New Delhi on Monday and is on his return journey to Washington, after holding a series of talks with the Indian Government to ease the national crisis in India by using the residence of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Linlithgow, as his headquarters, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei quoting a report from New Delhi.

It is believed that after Phillips' arrival in Washington, the United States Government will open informal negotiations with the British Government for mediation and approval of the various agreements which were reached between the American special envoy and the Indian Government.

Where Will Anti-Axis Forces Land to Invade The Continent?

SITUATION IS STUDIED

Attempt May Be Made From Corner of Balkan Peninsula, Observers Say

The fact that the formation of a second front in Europe is a feat beset with enormous difficulties, strategic and political, does not in the least mean that it is impossible or that the United States and Britain have utterly abandoned the idea, says a correspondent of the Mainichi reporting from Stockholm in a dispatch dated April 26.

The strategic and political difficulties of forming a second front in Europe seem about to have been discussed threadbare. The Rommel Army in Tunisia is expected to do its utmost over a long period but it cannot be denied that the Germans in that region are facing considerable difficulties. The formation of a second front may be extremely difficult but one cannot dogmatize that it is ultimately impossible. If the anti-Axis forces are to invade Europe, where will they land first? The question is worth discussing purely from the strategic angle on the basis of information gathered from various sources, the same correspondent says.

Difficult From South

It has been said that North Africa will play the part of a diving-board in the event of an anti-Axis invasion of Europe, but a glance at the map will show that nothing would be more difficult than to attempt such a feat from the south. The anti-Axis forces may be hoping that the Italo-German bridge-head in Tunisia would be swept away but even if it should be dislodged, the southern coast of Europe is now strongly defended by advance bases linking Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Crete and Dodecanese. The course of any operations against Europe would be decided by the relative geographical positions of the belligerents in the Mediterranean. In this connection, a triad of bridge-heads composed of the Balkans, Italy and the Iberian Peninsula is conceivable. The argument in favor of an attempt from a corner of the Balkan Peninsula is based merely on the fact that it was done in the first European War. The situation now is quite different.

The Allies were able to land on the Balkan Peninsula in the first European War because Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek statesman, gave them assistance. The land communications of the Allies at the time were protected by the Serbians and the Greeks. But at present the island of Crete, occupied by the Germans, commands the entrance to the Aegean Sea. Thus in order to land on the peninsula the anti-Axis forces would have to reduce Crete and must then secure the command of the entire Aegean Sea area now held by the Axis forces.

Only Three Narrow Paths

Even supposing that the anti-Axis forces succeeded in making Athens or Salonika, what will be the position of the invading army in such an event? There are only three narrow mountain paths leading into the interior of the peninsula, Vardar, Maritsa and Struma. Moreover, when the Germans in 1941 advanced in their Balkan campaign from north to south they went downhill, which was an entirely different matter from climbing up to the fortified hill from the beach. In addition, the Germans possess to the rear a network of railway lines over the plains of the Danube basin.

Nor would an invasion of the Balkans from the east via Turkey be an easy affair. There the invaders would encounter the almost impassable Bulgarian highlands, the Balkan Mountains and the Rhodope Mountains. Aside from the political problem involved in relations with Turkey, any landing at Constantsa, Varna, Burgos or any other port on the Black Sea presupposes the feasibility of sending ships needed to navigate on the Black Sea via the Aegean Sea. This makes it indis

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Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, April 28, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Urgency of Shipping Increase and Building of Wooden Ships

NIPPON SANGYO—The United States last year produced 49,000 aircraft, 32,000 tanks and 12,000 anti-aircraft guns, which are far short of the goal it had set for that year, but so far as regards shipping it built 8,090,000 tons, which exceeds, though slightly, the goal of 8,000,000 tons, a point worth noting. According to the Tolman Report in the Senate, however, the anti-Axis nations lost 12,000,000 tons of shipping last year, so that they became 2,000,000 tons short on the supposition that Britain built 2,000,000 tons to cover part of the loss margin. The United States has boosted the goal for this year to 16,000,000 tons and has actually built 1,000,000 tons in January, 1,230,000 in February and 1,500,000 tons in March. In the light of this its long-distance goal cannot be laughed away as a mere figure.

As the German submarines are expected to intensify their activities and the American shipbuilding announcements are usually exaggerated, the actual increase in tonnage on the anti-Axis side cannot be gauged from these figures, but we may recognize the fact that the United States is frantically endeavoring to increase its tonnage. Foreign cables say that at present some 700,000 workers are employed at more than 60 dockyards throughout the country and about 1,000,000 other workers are engaged in related industries at more than 800 plants. The United States authorities are boasting that the building of 16,000,000 tons is possible.

In order to get an increase in industrial output Japan is applying the principle of planned production to five major industries. If an increase is brought about in the nation's carrying power, the question of increasing the output of not only key but other industries will solve itself at once, remembering the vast resources there are in the area of Greater East Asia. It is patent that if the shipping is used to the fullest extent it will be an easy thing to increase the production of iron, steel, and other materials.

It is shipping that will decide the fate of Britain. Shipping has a large role to play in the solution of the question increasing our fighting power. The Government is doing its best to increase our carrying power. There are two methods of achieving this end. The one is negative and the other positive. The negative method is that of limiting the use of vessels. The positive method is that of building more vessels.

SHONAN IS ANIMATED OVER VISIT BY AOKI

Minister to Inspect Result of One Year's Work in Reconstructing Area

Domei

SHONAN, April 26.—All Shonan is animated over the visit of Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Native inhabitants as well as Japanese outpost workers, who had closely cooperated with the military authorities in reconstructing the peninsula are eagerly expecting Mr. Aoki to inspect the results of their efforts.

Shonan, since its occupation by the Imperial Forces last year, is a region where Japan's constructive work is most vividly exemplified.

The Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will see here more than anywhere else how under the baffling climate and topographical conditions the Japanese workers are cooperating with the military administration, motivated with the desire to meet the expectations of the homeland.

For the native inhabitants the Minister's visit will afford a very good chance to have one of Japan's leaders personally see their efforts in carrying on rehabilitation work with the Japanese.

It is recalled that Ba Maw, Chief of the Burmese Central Administrative Council, during his visit here on his way back from Japan, declared that he was deeply impressed in Japan with the sincerity of the Japanese leaders, in contrast with the British leaders he had formerly met whose cunning words were devoid of any truth.

Thus it is expected that Mr. Aoki's words to the native leaders here will be met with a warm reception, thereby enhancing the ties between Japan and Shonan even more closely than before.

Meanwhile, all newspapers here unanimously welcomed Minister Aoki's visit to Shonan, which after one year of Japanese occupation has been completely rid of British influence.

Yankees Fear Axis Air Raid; Live in Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

by Japanese parachutists in their midst.

Shortly after Imperial submarines shelled the U.S. mainland in the early days of the War of Greater East Asia, the Life, a popular American periodical, published an article entitled "Defend America's life-line." The writer, whose purpose was to stimulate the morale of the American people, discussed what they had to do in the event of an Axis invasion of their mainland.

The writer held that there were three routes by which the Axis Powers would come to America. One was over the North Pacific, a second over the Central Pacific, and the third over the South Pacific.

Axis Advance Into U.S.

Let us examine what the writer of the Life article says about an Axis invasion of America which may come at any time, as the Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry is sure that there can be an advance into the American mainland.

The writer of the Life article begins by putting to himself the question "Can a combined Axis fleet invade the American mainland?"

His answer is: "If their strategy is not wrong, the Axis forces will be successful in invading America and in beating America. But an Axis success presupposes that luck will be with the Axis forces at all times."

What They Will Do

The writer goes on:

"The Axis Powers intend to do away with the weaker of the countries opposed to them first, and then deal with the stronger ones. Suppose Britain and the Soviet Union are down. America will carry on. But suppose that America is down first. Britain, the Soviet Union and other countries fighting the Axis will not be able to continue to receive supplies from America, which is the arsenal of the anti-Axis countries."

The writer is one of the people of America who believes that the Imperial Navy is by far much stronger than it appears.

Japan's Formidability

"It is quite likely that Japan is possessed of more modern and more formidable warships than imagined by us. At Japan's side is Germany, which among others has the Hindenberg, Gneisenau, Charnhost, and one or two aircraft carriers. If Japan and Germany bring their sea forces together it will be easy for them to be absolutely supreme on the sea. If they attack us from the Atlantic, they will be aided by Italian and French navies.

"The Axis Powers can come at us over three routes in the Pacific and an equal number of routes in the Atlantic. Which of these routes will be chosen by the Axis is not clear. Probably two or three routes will be used at the same time.

"There is a strong possibility that the Japanese Air Force will invade the American mainland, Japanese bombers are seen over the Aleutians. It will be quite an easy matter for them to come to Alaska, which would fall completely into Japanese hands two weeks after they had first attacked it. When Japanese take hold of any part of the American mainland they will be aided by the Japanese, German, and Italian sixth columnists in America. Once the Japanese have entrenched themselves strongly in the American mainland, the German forces will be quick to carry out landing operations against America."

Hungary Arranges Broadcast Program For Tenchosetsu

On the occasion of the birthday anniversary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan a solemn musical and vocal program will be broadcast by the Hungarian Radio Station on April 29 from 6:25 a.m. to 7:30 a.m. (Japan time) according to a communication from the Royal Hungarian Legation in Tokyo. The festive program will include a performance by the orchestra of the Royal Hungarian Opera House of the "Japanese Suite" composed by Alexander Veress, who was awarded a first prize by Japan for this composition written on the august occasion of the 2600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire. Miss Elisabeth Somogyi, renowned Hungarian actress, will give a recital of Japanese poems translated into Hungarian by the late Desider Kosztolanyi, famous Hungarian poet.

Economy Plan On Firm Basis, Kishi Assures

(Continued From Page 1)

concentrate every conceivable measure for the success of planned production and increase in efficiency in such industries. In order, again, to enable the priority production of the vital materials to be carried out, industrial readjustments, reclamation of the existing resources, simplification of national life and development of the continental and southern resources must be promoted with renewed vigor and ingenuity.

"Similarly in the enforcement of the price policy, the measures to encourage the production of vital materials must be enforced in such a way that they will not compromise the maintenance of the low price level. You gentlemen are all seasoned veterans and authorities in your respective fields of industrial economy. I earnestly hope that you will give the fullest play to your varied experience and constructive talents for the fulfilment of the great wartime responsibilities charged on the world of industrial economy so as to add to the glory of that world."

Finance Minister Speaks

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya was also a speaker at the luncheon. In the course of his speech, he said:

"Just because wartime public finance and corporate financing are being conducted smoothly, people are liable to be careless in the use of money but this is a point on which I must sound a warning. Since the outbreak of the China Affair, war expenses have steadily mounted until public bonds issued up to the 1942 fiscal year reached ¥43,000,000,000. Industrial equipment funds have aggregated ¥28,600,000,000 and investments in Manchoukuo and China ¥7,500,000,000. That financing has been carried out smoothly in spite of this enormous demand for money, is proof that capital adjustments have been effectively enforced and national savings successfully achieved. Prior to the outbreak of the China Affair, postal savings amounted to ¥3,500,000,000. Since then an increase of ¥9,600,000,000 has been seen and now the total is ¥13,000,000,000. Bank deposits have increased from ¥13,300,000,000 to ¥43,000,000,000. The capital of insurance companies has risen from ¥3,500,000,000 to ¥7,700,000,000.

"Thus, the grand total of savings, which amounted to ¥46,400,000,000 before the China Affair, has increased by ¥73,000,000,000 and is now ¥120,000,000,000. It is because we have been able to accomplish such a feat of accumulation that we have been able to cover the huge demand on money mentioned above. The Government, of course, has taken great pains but the success of the savings drive is primarily due to the thrift and diligence exercised by all ranks of our people.

Build Up Monetary Strength

"Now, when a company is using funds, it is hoped that it will do so in the spirit of the Government's financing adjustment measure, that is to say, it should not use it simply because it thinks it would be a shame to let money go idle. Funds accumulated are not idle money. They build up the monetary strength of the nation."

The regular plenary session of the Japan Economic Federation was held at 11 a.m. at the Industrial Club in Marunouchi, Tokyo. Takashi Izaka, chairman, and 170 other members attended. Following the reading of a report on the 1942 business returns, the Federation budget for the 1943 fiscal year was brought up for discussion and passed. Atsushi Oya, president of the Light Metals Control Association, and 10 others were elected to the council of the Federation. In the meeting of the council that followed, Hideshige Kashiwagi, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, was elected a director to fill a vacancy. The business of the session over, the Federation gave a luncheon at which 280 notables were present including Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta and Communications Minister Ken Terashima. After the address by Chairman Izaka, the four Ministers of State spoke asking for the cooperation of the Federation for the strengthening of the nation's fighting power. The meeting rose at 2:30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA ASKS FOR MORE HELP

(Continued From Page 1)

domains related to the war prosecution. If this ratio can be applied to England and America, the former must draft 4,500,000 and the latter 14,000,000 for the same purpose.

"The munitions manufacturing industry of Australia in 1939 was trifling. Today, Australia can produce tanks, armored cars and all other kinds of military equipment. In September, 1939, Australia had only four munitions factories. Today, Australia has 49 such factories under direct Government control and 170 factories attached to them. Australia is now able to manufacture fighter planes and heavy artillery.

"At the time Pearl Harbor was raided by Japan, Australia had no airplane works, but today our country has airplane repair and assembling plants in a wide area 20 square miles.

"Australia persistently pointed out the necessity of reinforcing the air force at Singapore but because of the impossibility of providing adequate naval forces its view failed to prevail. It is too late now to talk about the Singapore war situation, but, judging from what has developed following Japan's occupation, it seems whatever sacrifices necessary would have been worth while to prevent the Japanese from occupying that and other southern regions, which contain natural resources of rubber, oil and tin, and what is more important than anything else—quinine—which are now denied to the anti-Axis countries."

Cannot Help Chungking

The Times, London, in its editorial pointed out that it is impossible for the anti-Axis countries to send reinforcements to the Pacific, considering the present situation confronting England, and clearly admitted that these countries have no ability to help Chungking under any circumstances for the time being.

The Times' editorial is significant in that even Britain's lip-service for aid to Chungking has now been entirely laid aside. The editorial further says substantially as follows:

"The anti-Axis countries need 2,000,000 tons of transports vigorously convoyed for the transportation of their troops to the North African front. Moreover, 100,000 tons of ships are necessary to carry supplies to these troops. Even if the anti-Axis countries are able to send the same number of troops to the Pacific, it is absolutely impossible to carry them by sea.

"When the European war situation comes to an end, there will be about 20,000,000 American and British troops left in Europe, but it will be impossible for the anti-Axis countries to send even 5,000,000 troops, not to mention such a large number as 20,000,000, to the Pacific.

"Aerial and naval warfares are the main tactics of the anti-Axis forces against the Japanese Forces. The reinforcements of air force are very important and, such being the case, there will be no need to send an enormous number of land troops to the Pacific. It is not surprising for the anti-Axis countries to see Chungking embarrassed over the meager material help it has received.

Chungking Bitter

"The Chungking regime has been fighting Japan since July, 1937, and it has been working under the belief that, when the Anglo-American countries go into war with Japan, the former will help Chungking without delay. However, since the outbreak of the Pacific War, Chungking must have experienced continued sorrow and disappointment. It is difficult for Chungking to see clearly the difficult positions of Britain and America and foresee how the situation will develop.

"With the lapse of time the Japanese Forces will strengthen their occupied regions. Under such circumstances, the anti-Axis countries cannot overlook the situation idly and indifferently.

Spain Builds Tankers

MADRID.—Eight new Spanish tankers totaling 65,000 tons are now being built at the Bilbao shipyards. In addition, an old 10,000-ton tanker is being repaired and overhauled in the Algeciras shipyard.

Crews of U-Boats Cheerfully Face Hardships in War on Foe's Shipping

Stalwart Sons of Reich Navy's Most Effective Weapon Smile at Death As They Remember Slogan 'Go Ahead! Sink Ship!'

The terse communiques of the German High Command often contain special announcements of the sinking by German U-boats of enemy ships under conditions rendered indescribably difficult by storms, cold and poor visibility, writes Rear-Admiral Adolf Pfeiffer in the Noon Extra.

No further comment is necessary to convey to the public that these successes could only have been obtained through the greatest valor, endurance, enterprise and professional skill. The impressive pictures shown in the weekly newsreels and the dramatic descriptions of war correspondents who accompany U-boat crews on their perilous cruises strengthen this conviction.

Although in this way we may gain some idea of the exploits of German U-boats in wartime, this knowledge is only superficial for only an expert may form a true picture of the conditions aboard a U-boat.

It is understandable, however, that the German people follow with intense interest the course of the submarine warfare for the U-boat is the Navy's most effective weapon in the struggle for a new Europe.

Undersea, Surface Vessel

The fact that a U-boat is both a submarine and a surface craft determines the character of this branch of naval service. What is decisive for the type of the boat is its construction and equipment, as well as the living and working conditions of the crew.

The cramped quarters below the deck, adapted to the shape of a cylindrical hull, the limited space on the deck precluding much exercise in the fresh air, the restricted sleeping accommodation, a diet without fresh fruit and vegetables for weeks on end, shortage of drinking water, constant excitement in heat and cold, according to the temperature in the "hunting ground" of the moment, are but a few of the conditions affecting the health of the crew.

One machine at least is always running, engines hum when the U-boat cruises on the surface, an electro-engine drones when it submerges. Half of the men constantly are on duty, and so sleeping accommodation is only available for half of the crew. This becomes a difficult problem when—provided the water is deep enough and the sea bottom sandy—the U-boat submerges to lie on a sea-bed and allows its officers and men to snatch a few hours of rest from constant strain.

Difficulties Accepted

Other physical necessities have to be considered by no means an easy matter. However, the men take it all with good heart and with great humor. Needless to say only young, hardy men can stand the strain of such discomforts for any length of time.

It is understandable that the crew welcome any improvement, however slight, of their cramped position. They hail with pleasure the firing of the first torpedoes and the replenishment of the tubes with a second lot stowed away in the crew's mess.

To these "normal" conditions aboard a U-boat must be added the discomforts arising from bad weather and storms which are unpleasantly felt in such a small craft.

The U-boat crews, however, are picked men, welded together in the knowledge that upon the efficiency of each one of them depends the lives of all of them.

Ever on Alert

All day long the men at the observation posts keep their eyes glued to glasses, sweeping the waste of the raging billows and the stormy skies, ever on the lookout for targets and aircraft as long as the weather permits the use of weapons.

When this no longer is the case, the commander decides to get out of the whirling bucketing seas and gives order to submerge. This change means more discomforts, including a veto on smoking in the closed U-boat.

U-boats are inevitably subjected to drastic changes of temperature. Today they hunt near the Equator, tomorrow in the Polar regions. Cruising on the surface is bearable because, when it is hot, fresh air offers relief and a minimum of clothing is permitted. When the submarine is submerged, however, the humid heat melts everything.

No Current for Heating

Operating under water in the Polar regions, on the other hand, is an intensely cold affair, particularly as no current for heating is available.

Whenever a lookout sights a good target by day or the shadow of a ship at night, the news is flashed through the U-boat and each rating dashes to his station. Weariness and strain are forgotten in the excitement of the moment.

It is up to the commander to approach the target unobserved and to be sure that the firing of his torpedoes is directed correctly at the convoy probably zigzagging.

In doing so, the commander has to make very sparing use of his periscope in order to avoid detection. If, however, contrary to expectation, the convoy does not zigzag but changes its course or if the enemy aircraft provides cover for it and prevents an attack, the commander must give orders to break surface and to make an attempt to get in front of the convoy unobserved.

Electric Energy Conserved

Surfacing is necessary when speed is vital, for the submarine cannot and dares not move fast under the water owing to its limited battery power. It must have sufficient electric energy in reserve to propel it when submerged.

While the commanding officer thus calculates his chances, the crew—all keyed up and tense with expectation—have to stand inactive at their stations, unable to see what is happening outside because only the commander can follow the course of the events through his periscope.

The almost intolerable tension is broken when the commander finally raps out a stream of orders which have to be obeyed to the letter as an essential preliminary to scoring a hit.

Inaction and agony of waiting are still more intolerable when a U-boat has been tracked down and the enemy is in hot pursuit. Dead silence must reign in the boat. The enemy, using sound locators, can pick up any noise and locate the position of the submerged craft.

Most Trying Test

This probably is the most trying test of the crew's endurance. Every man in the boat can hear the enemy approaching. The whirring roar of the propellers increases in volume and gradually subsides. Then come the depth charges which can cause heavy damage to the submarine and its instruments. Repairs must be carried out at once.

There is no time for a well-earned rest and sleep. The main thing is to stick to the convoy and sink it and other targets during the long weeks of unending pursuit.

In future, when we hear or read about the sinkings of enemy ships by the gallant German U-boats, we shall conjure up a picture of these small craft hunting for their prey amid raging billows and shrieking gales, with danger lurking in the depths of the sea and death threatening them from the skies.

The most severe blow that can be dealt to the enemy is the destruction of his ships. This is the task of the U-boat crews, united in gallantry, daring and military skill of the highest order, ready to look death in the face without blinking.

Nation Follows Exploits

Although the life is hard on a submarine and entails much self-sacrifice, the sailors would not exchange it for any other and are are always keen to leave their bases for new operational cruises on the high seas.

The special wireless announcements of German U-boat successes are followed by the song entitled "Home so far from here, Home we greet thee." This song is a tribute to the gallant German submarine sailors operating in distant waters—a tribute telling them that the Homeland is listening to the tale of their exploits so vital to the wining of the war. It is an expression of gratitude to its sons, fighting on German U-boats.

"Go ahead! Sink ship!" is the slogan which the present Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy gave his submarine sailors.

DIFFICULTIES SEEN FOR SECOND FRONT

(Continued from Page 1)

pensable for the invaders to secure command of the Aegean Sea.

Difficulties Are Obvious

The Italian peninsula has many good ports facing Africa, such as Naples, Leghorn, Spezia and Genoa. It also seems easier to negotiate the Apennines than the Balkans, but when it is considered that the Germans in the first European War were able to close the Alpine transit at Piave, Isonzo and Tariamento with a comparatively small force, the difficulties of such a passage are obvious.

Landings on the Adriatic coast would only be possible after occupying the Italian peninsula. A landing on the Dalmatian coast may be easier and by carrying it out simultaneously with landings at Triest, Pola, Fiume and Zara, a march on the Danube basin may be feasible but such a campaign would be possible only after the Julian Alps and Karawanken Mountains have been occupied and the areas on their western side have been taken. For such operations the anti-Axis forces would have to use enormous mountaineering troops. Granted that the anti-Axis forces have succeeded in effecting landings in Italy, the Alps and the Adriatic would offer natural barriers between the invaders and the Danube basin.

Spain Also Possibility

Spain is a third possibility. The country is hilly, and except for Gibraltar it is the best place through which to invade Europe. There are on the western cost of the country a number of points at which anti-Axis troops could be landed with convenience.

An anti-Axis invasion of Europe through Spain will not amount to much. It would be absolutely impossible for the invading forces to reach Germany. The re-capture of France will be what they could hope for.

For these operations to be successful, the anti-Axis countries must see that the line of communication is safe from attacks from the air and from the sea. This is an extremely difficult problem. It means that the anti-Axis countries must have a very large fleet of transport ships. Otherwise it is impossible to take the troops to Europe and maintain them there and keep them supplied. They must also have multitudes of warships and planes to guard the convoys.

Suitable N. African Ports

The question of transporting the troops has connections with the question of port facilities. Of all the ports in North Africa those that have complete harbor facilities are Oran, Tripoli, Benghazi, Alexandria, Port Said, Bizerta and Algiers. These ports dot a coastal line nearly 1,000 miles long. They are widely separated from one another. It will be extremely difficult to unload shipments at any one of these ports and send them on to Europe.

When all this is considered, it will become apparent that theoretically the western coast of France is the best place through which the anti-Axis countries can send troops to Europe. The reasons are:

1. If bridge-heads are constructed along the coast of France, the anti-Axis troops will find themselves in the closest proximity to the area along the Rhine River where they hope to engage the enemy in a decisive battle.

British Ports Convenient

2. There are many good ports in the British mainland. These could be used with more convenience than any of the ports in North Africa.

3. On the French coast there are many good ports including Calais, Dunkirk, Boulogne, Saint-Malo, Brest, and others.

4. It is a short way from Britain to the French coast. Moreover, warships could be used in curbing the activity of Axis submarines in the English channel.

5. A powerful air force is needed to make convoying operation successful, and today the British mainland, so to speak, is one big aircraft carrier.

The conclusion seems inescapable that it is only by way of the western coast of France that the anti-Axis countries could invade Europe with any measure of success. But this is as a matter of principle. Practically any force invading Europe would have to face Axis submarines, which would be a serious threat to it. So long as Germany is strongly entrenched on the western coast of France, where it has a series of forts, called the wall of the Atlantic, the anti-Axis countries have not any hope of making a successful attempt at invasion of Europe by way of this French coast.

Reich Had 325 Divisions

In 1942, before the advance into the Caucasus, Germany had an army of 325 divisions. Of this 194 divisions were in service on the eastern front where they were assisted by 38 divisions of other Axis countries. The line connecting Leningrad, Stalingrad, and the Caucasus extended over 2,300 miles. At one time Germany had 232 divisions on this front. Later this strength was materially increased. If Germany shortened the eastern front to 1,200 miles, 150 divisions would be enough to hold the line. The forces, thus saved, amounting to more than 80 divisions, could be held in reserve for use on the eastern or western front as the situation required.

There are at least 130 German divisions in territories which have been occupied by the German army. If the anti-Axis countries hope to re-take France, they will have to throw 75 divisions into the operation. Moreover, they will have to have 25 divisions in reserve. Have the anti-Axis countries any means of getting these troops over to France? It is hard to think that they will manage to get the necessary shipping. It is a truism that the eastern front is linked with the western. To remember this is to admit that it will be the hardest matter in the world to invade Europe with success.

Youth Organizations

REVAL.—Youth organizations are now also being established in Estonia and Latvia. The training of youth leaders has been started in Dorpat, Reval and three other Estonian towns.

F.I.C. STRENGTHENS CO-PROSPERITY LINK

Present Season Sees Marked Increase in Production; 7,000 Tons of Rice Daily

Domei

SAIGON, April 26.—Not only in its political and cultural but also in its economic activities, French Indo-China is exerting itself to establish a cooperative structure as a link of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As to agricultural products, it is now the season for movements of Southern French Indo-China rice, a staple article of export to Japan. The daily arrival here of unhulled and polished rice reaches some 6,500 tons and 700 to 800 tons respectively.

It is said that since January, about 800,000 tons of unhulled rice arrived here from rice-growing districts to be stored in warehouses here and Cholon.

Plans for the increased production of raw cotton, jute and flax are steadily under way through the introduction of Japanese agricultural technique.

With the successful cultivation of flax in the Tongking Delta Region by Japanese farming technicians, a plan is being contemplated for the construction of a textile plant there.

In accordance with the Japan-French Indo-China Export Agreement, lumbering was started in forest land some 100 kilometers north of Saigon. The land covers some 2,500 hectares, it is said.

Rice-Husks for Fuel

In view of an increasing demand for coal necessary for the steam power stations in French Indo-China, rice-husks abundant in this country are being successfully utilized as a substitute fuel for electric generation. Other measures are also being taken to meet an increased demand for fuels.

In the commercial field, for the prevention of holding back as well as cornering of daily necessities which are being supplied by Japan since the outbreak of the current war, proper and effective measures are being taken by the Government authorities.

In this connection, it is recalled that for the smooth distribution of commodities the French Indo-China Government-General proclaimed a decree stipulating that advance permission is necessary for the establishment and transfer of any business enterprise.

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TENNIS TOURNAMENT BEGINS AT PORT CITY

Spring Games Get Under Way At Y.C.A.C. Over Week-End; 1st Round Matches Played Off

The spring lawn tennis tournament of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club got under way over the week-end and a number of first round matches were played off. In the men's B class singles Rasmussen defeated Weiss in two straight sets, the scores being 7/5 and 6/2. The loser made a game of it in the first set but his play fell off in the second, with the result that Rasmussen won with comparative ease.

Parsram took the measure of Kaufmann 6/1 and 6/0 in another first round match. The winner was in good form and his superior placements completely baffled his opponent. Fernandes won from Dr. Haben in the first round by the scores of 6/2 and 6/2 but was eliminated in the second round when Johansen took him into camp in three sets. The winner dropped the first set 2/6 but came back strong to annex the next two sets by the scores of 6/2 and 6/3.

In the A class singles E. da Silva (-40.2) won in straight sets from J. Longy (-3/6). The loser put up a good fight but his opponent carried too many guns for him with the result that he had to bow by the scores of 6/1 and 6/1.

Marathon Match

A marathon match resulted when G. da Silva won in three sets from E. Eastlake. After losing 6/1 on the first set da Silva won the second after a hard fight by a 6/4 score. The third and final set saw da Silva take the lead by dint of steady play and the set ended in his favor 6 games to 2. G. Soff defeated D. Dentici in two straight sets by the scores of 6/0 and 7/5. Both players displayed brilliant tennis and the loser put up a plucky fight in the second set to even the count at 5 games all but Soff took the next two games to emerge winner.

Leudde-Neurath also won from Mesler in two straight sets by 6/3 and 6/3. The winner was in rare form and his brilliant all-round play proved too much for his opponent. Pekrun eliminated Bouvard in two sets, 6/4 and 6/2 while Moriya also won from Weed by the scores of 6/4 and 6/3.

In the only match played in the Ladies' singles, Miss H. Lord at -40 defeated Miss M. Andreis 6/1 and 6/0. The loser won the first game but her opponent settled down and took 12 games in a row to run out easily. An interesting match took place in the mixed doubles handicap when the defending champions, Miss Gallois and Aurell took the measure of Miss T. Planas and Dentici. The losers who had a large handicap led in both sets but they were unable to hold their lead. Miss T. Planas played up well in both sets while Aurell also distinguished himself by completely dominating the play.

NEW METHOD FOUND FOR REFINING FIBER

Prof. Katagiri Completes 10 Years' Experiment

A new method in refining fibrous materials by means of fermentation has been perfected by Professor Hideo Katagiri, of the Agricultural Department of Kyoto Imperial University, after more than 10 years of experimentation. The technique already has been industrialized and products of the new method are expected to appear on the market soon.

The idea of refining fiber through fomentation is not new. It is said that some similar methods were employed by the Egyptians along the Nile during the days of the Pharoahs, and in this country it has long been used in household manufacture and the secret passed down from one generation to another.

Professor Katagiri first succeeded in discovering two types of bacilli for refining silk fiber and already has succeeded in cultivating 25 types suitable for ramie, 22 types suitable for hemp, and 11 types suitable for jute.

TEACHING STAFF DWINDLES AT COLLEGE IN VATICAN

High Death Rate Among Cardinals Causes Staff to Thin From 70 to 45

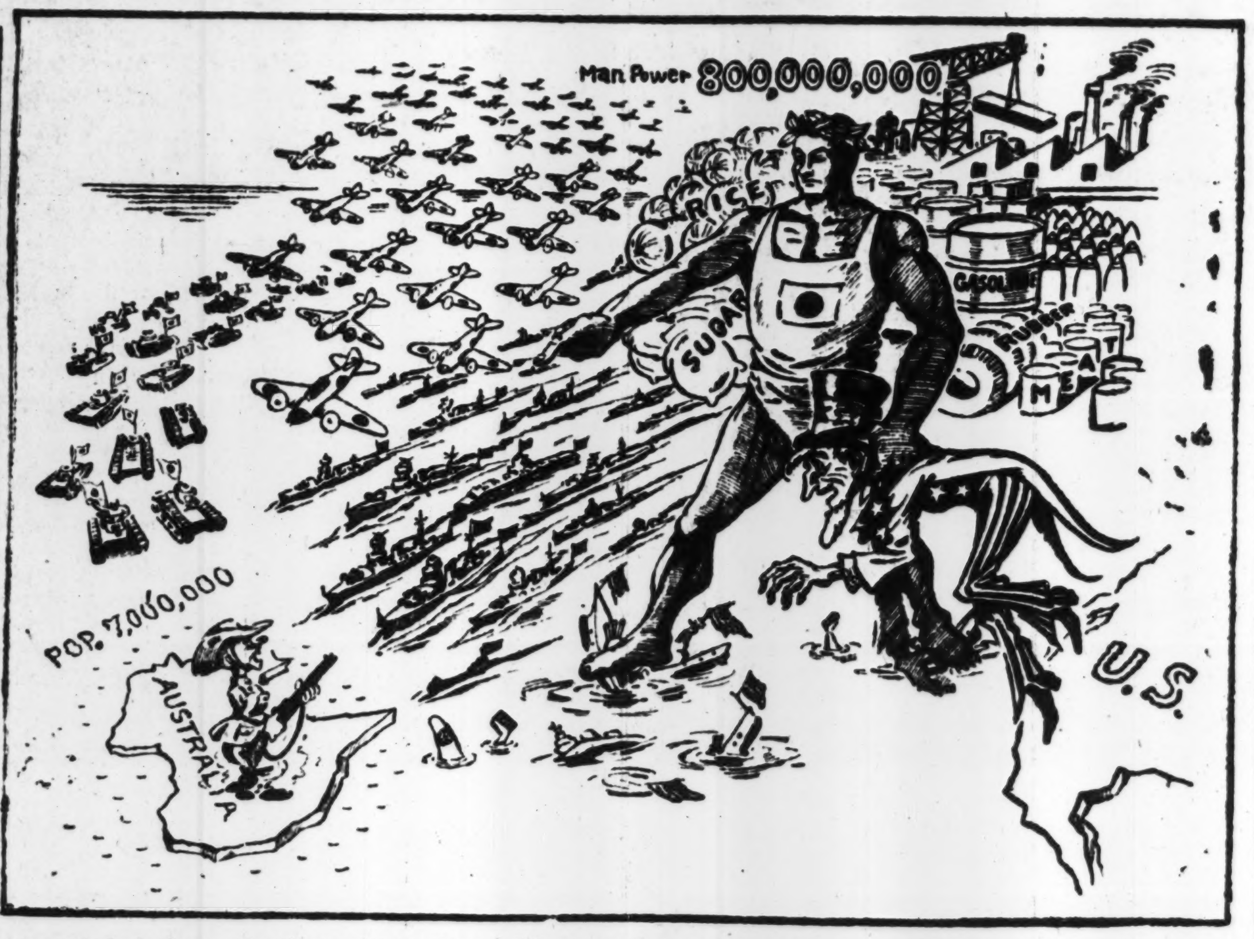
VATICAN CITY.—Owing to the high death rate among cardinals the staff of the Cardinal's College in the Vatican has dwindled from 70 to 45. These vacant chairs, however, it is learnt, will not be filled for some time as the Pope still seems disinclined to convene the Consistorium before the end of the war.

It is moreover pointed out that no difficulties will arise for church administration even should the number of members of the Cardinal College shrink further.

INSIDE AUSTRALIA

Their Burdens Daily Growing Heavier, People Take Little Interest In War Which Was Forced On Them

By COBBER
Special to the Nippon Times



Australian Foreign Minister, Mr. Evatt, said in Washington a few days ago: "The Australian citizens are unable to bear the fact that the Australian forces are suffering continual defeats despite their concentration of maximum efforts for the prosecution of the war."

At home in Australia, Mr. Forde, War Minister, sounded a similar note of pessimism. "The enemy's determination to invade Australia has been intensified. He is fully reinforcing all the islands he has taken in our northern fringes and all we can assume is that he will shortly launch an attack on this country."

Mr. Curtin, the Prime Minister, joined the chorus and stated: "The menace to our land is constant. The latest communique tells how unrelentingly Japan is moving against us. Our part in the global war means that not until Germany is beaten can a major offensive against Japan be possible. For us the struggle is continuous and has all the portent of a very great danger."

People Not Aroused

General MacArthur also felt that this was no occasion for reticence. With a touch of military precision he declared: "Our reconnaissance reports the constant and growing reinforcement in all categories of enemy strength in the island perimeter enveloping the upper half of Australia. The enemy seems to be concentrating his main effort in preparation on this front."

Strangely, all these hysterical outcries of approaching danger fail to arouse the people of Australia. The Australians are by nature and training lovers of peace. They are, moreover, easy-going and optimistic. Nothing makes them happier than to get a long week-end and spend it fishing, or going to horse-races, or visiting the country. They sympathize with the government people who must worry about the war situation twenty-four hours a day. They dislike being constantly reminded of the cruel and strenuous war efforts. They would sooner talk about the big fish that escaped or the bet they won than about the war reports which, unless they are fabricated lies, are bound to be dismal stories of sad defeats.

Furthermore, this "blamed war" is driving them to untold sufferings involving an endless series of musts and must-nots, which are an open negation of their cherished freedom. They are learning incidentally that freedom is possible only when life is easy and material supplies are abundant. In the circumstance in which people must stampede shops and struggle to get a pair of stockings, a towel, a tiny can of sardines, as they did when rationing was announced last June, freedom gives way to slavery. Now they are suffering from a shortage of food, a shortage of clothing, a shortage of fuel, a shortage of dwellings, a shortage of everything.

Must Pay High Taxes

Coupled with this extreme difficulty of living are the extortionate taxation and coercive sales of bonds. It is not possible for the Australians to smoke a cigarette, to see the movies, or to drink a glass of beer without paying very high taxes. The rate of income-tax has been raised so high, especially among those earning substantial incomes, that it is often more profitable for them to earn less than to get more and have so much subtracted. The tax has also been made so extensive that no one who earns a bare living can escape it.

And bonds! The freedom-loving people have been compelled to buy bonds, more bonds and still more bonds. If for any reason they refuse to take a sufficient amount they are reprimanded as being unpatriotic. And what a succession of bond issues!

Then there is the question of manpower. The shortage of manpower is most acute in the country. Men are needed in the battle-front; they are needed in the munitions industries, on the farm, in the dairy industry, in banks, hotels—everywhere. What is odious to the people is the compulsory character of employment. Not only in military service, but in almost every branch of employment, men—and women too—are forced to take jobs arbitrarily assigned and are required to carry them on regardless of their taste or aptitude. They are in a word strictly regimented.

People Getting Tired

The people can't be blamed for getting increasingly tired of war talks and war business and starting to play ostrich on the theory that it is better to be free from worry by not thinking or caring about the war at all. But this indifference is precisely the reason why the government feel they must scare the people by megaphoning the imminent fall of Australia. Yet the louder the shouts of danger the more determined the people grow not to mind it at all.

This indifference to the war situation is only a negative phase of the civic disobedience. In its positive phase it is actually obstructing the government's conduct of the war business. An example of it is the manner in which the recent session of the federal parliament was conducted. There the opposition had grown so intractable that the Ministry had to go more than halfway to meet it on every important discussion. The affront made by the irreconcilables was so humiliating and disturbing that if the Ministers had sufficient sense of honor and pride they would have forthwith resigned.

Flinging criticisms and even personal invectives at State Ministers and officials is a matter of daily occurrence. They publicly protest against the shortage of food, clothing and all other necessaries of living, for which they rightly or wrongly blame the government. They do not stop at protesting; they transfer their complaints into deeds. They freely carry on black deals not only in the commodity but also in the labor markets in open defiance of the laws of the state. They go to no end of trouble in order to escape the levy of taxes, to refuse buying bonds, to avoid being recruited to unprofitable service.

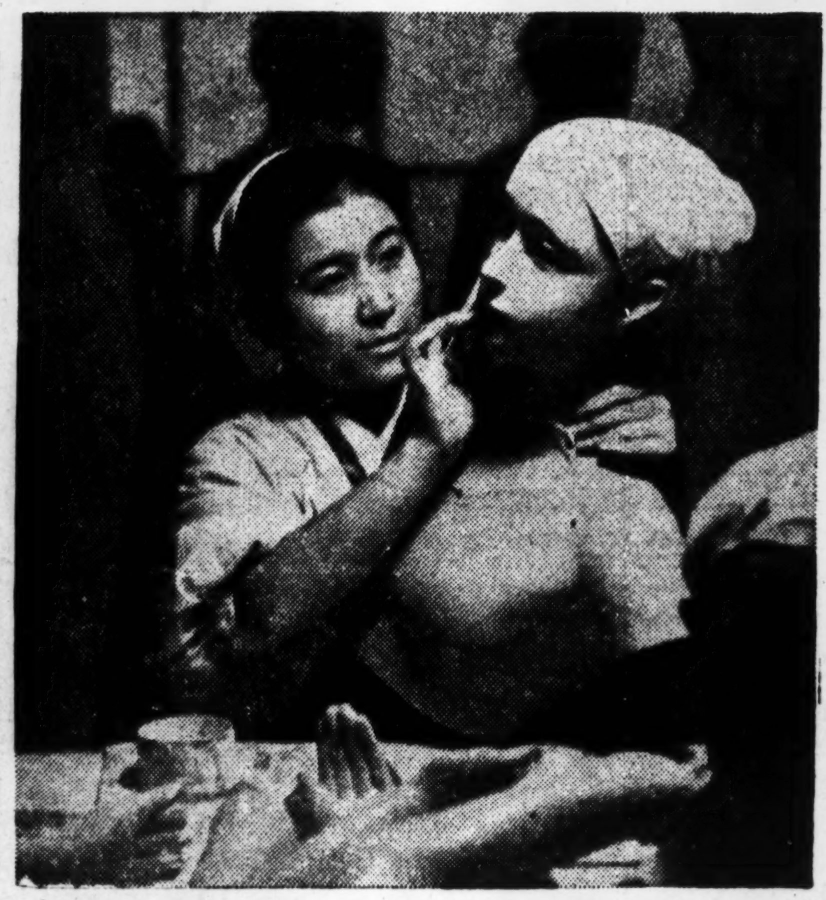
All the while there persists in the subconscious realm of the people's mind of the fact that Australia never had proper reason to meddle with the present war, that she was originally forced into it by England for her own interest, and that regarding Japan in particular, with whom she had sustained most cordial and fruitful relations, Australia ought never to have gone to war.

The people's indifference to the military affairs, their non-collaboration with the government's war efforts, may be interpreted as a form of protest against continuing the war which they do not at heart approve.

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

MANNEQUIN

By Kengi Hamada



Even in the making of mannequins, scientific Nippon is without a peer. In the old days she used to import these figures for displaying new dress vogues and haberdashery. But a large number of them got cracked during transit along the equator. So she started manufacturing her own, by a special process that makes mannequins impervious to the extremes of heat and cold.

Some years ago a visiting European handicraft importer who had heard much about Nippon's public bath-houses was walking done a lane in Kyoto's home-industry section when his eyes fell upon a half-open door and, in the half light beyond, caught a glimpse of a vision of naked female figures. So this was a public bath-house! Being a gentleman he did not look a second time.

But a few steps further down the lane he came upon another such vision. This time the door was ajar. He saw a whole house full of female figures, all with their backs turned toward the entrance, some with shoes and stockings on, but otherwise sublimely naked. Then something in the figures arrested his attention. A number of them had blond hair. Nor did they move, standing stock still like himself. This gave him a jolt, but it was the jolt of recognition. He had been looking into a mannequin display room!

After he had recovered from his surprise, he went in unblushingly to inquire where the mannequins were imported from. He had never heard of Parisian manufacturers making figures of Nippon women, and so true to form at that. No, the manager told him, we make them here. Even the blond ones with typical European physiognomies and torsos? Even the blonds. "Fancy!" he cried, and wrote home about it.

Nippon manufacturers began making mannequins for show-window and counter displays when imported waxen figures showed cracks following transit through the intense heat of the Indian Ocean. By means of a special process invented by an enterprising sculptor named Ryozo Shimada, mannequins produced in Nippon can withstand extremes of heat and cold.

Even methods of making mannequins have undergone a change for the better. In the old days they were manufactured in one piece like waxworks in a museum. Now they are turned out in detachable pieces, so that the various parts—bust, arms, torso, legs—may be fitted together, wholly or in sections, according as to what the shopkeeper wishes to display. If the article to be advertised on a counter is a hat, the bust alone will do; if it is a waist, the arms are added. An ensemble in the show-window or display room calls for a completely-assembled mannequin. Arms and legs may be changed if a sitting posture or an athletic pose is desired. To lend variety to postures and poses, torsos are in many cases made with one leg attached and the other attachable. Or both attached, the bust and arms being interchangeable, and so on. It's all very intriguing, like cross-word puzzles.

This method has the additional advantage in that it makes "hospitalization" of injured mannequins easier. One need not ship the whole figure to the manufacturer for repairs. A bust that has been scratched, an arm that has been broken, or a torso that has been marred or discolored through wear and tear, may be sent individually for "treatments" and "operations."

Mannequins are not necessarily a faithful representation of the human figure. They are so moulded as to give the most effective expression to what the well-dressed man, woman or child should wear. This means that mannequins must have that illusive quality in contours, proportions, features, coloration and make-up that would make them easily adaptable to changing fashions and set off the new vogues to look ultra-smart and completely desirable. So that if a woman past the "fat-and-forty" age could be tempted to purchase a "sweet-sixteen" dress displayed on a mannequin, then the whole thing might be considered a success. It's a "mannequin maxim." But mannequins must also look attractive enough to make even bolts of cloth draped around them a matter of sheer delight.

Man has been making things in his own image since time immemorial. His object, now as then, springs either from his instinct for immortality or out of sheer appeal to vanity. Mannequins have been evolved out of vanity. Man has even endowed his other creations with motion (such as engines), and hence the nearest thing to life. There is no end to his imagination, and if we but pause to consider what would happen if mannequins came to life, the answer might very well be—it would be inevitable by the very nature of things—that they would imitate their maker. Which would be the supreme fulfillment of man's vanity.

Anyhow, imagine the mannequins coming to life, after a day's statuesque posing, in the dark and otherwise deserted shop. Here's one stifling a dainty yawn, another powdering her nose.

"Gosh, I'm tired," the first one calls across the counter. Then she perks up, on the wings of memory, and says: "A sweet young girl stood admiring for a long time the stunning outfit I was wearing today. Evidently she couldn't afford it. My heart bled for the poor creature."

"Talk about the vanity of the male of the species!" says the second one, now busy with her lipstick. "They're even fussier than women. I saw a chap today trying on a hat before a mirror, and all the time he was admiring his own face. He threw down the hat on the counter. Said it wasn't classy enough. Why, the poor fish, the hat was too classy for his homely mug. Oh, these humans! Thank God, I'm not human."

Other mannequins are moving about, chatting, laughing. Shafts of moonlight entering through the windows reveal them dancing with all their fineries on. Busts wearing piquant hats and nifty waists are trotting about on their flat bottoms. An arm here, a leg there, even shapeless torsos, are doing the leapfrog, all merry and gay.

One tired-looking mannequin sits gloomily in a corner, watching the dancers with envy in her eyes. "O, oh. .h. .h!" she moans at last, "they took my right leg to the hospital this afternoon."

"What's eating you?" says a headless one that comes shuffling up like a ghost. "At least you've still got your head."

Suddenly the bathroom door opens with a bang, and a naked mannequin rushes out with murder in her eyes. "Hey!" she shouts, "who stole my dress?"

Y.C.A.C. BEATS FUJIKAWA IN BASKETBALL, 40 to 34

Eymard Scores 22 Points for Winners in Game Played at Yokohama

In a hardfought basketball game played on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's floor in Negishi on Saturday afternoon, the Club cage stars led by Captain 'Bucky' Harriss defeated the Fujikawa five by the close score of 40 points to 34.

The game was a nip and tuck affair all the way and it was only in the closing stages of the game that the home team managed to draw away.

Eymard, the Y.C. and A.C. right forward was the high point earner for the winners by amassing 22 points out of the total of 40 scored by his side, being followed by Boixo, who netted 10 points. The scoring for the Fujikawa team was evenly divided between Kanenobu and Shirakawa, who were credited with 12 and 10 points respectively.

The game opened with the visitors from Tokyo drawing first blood when Kanenobu tossed in a field goal from the foul line area. The Japanese players displayed fast teamwork and Shirakawa followed up with a one handed toss from under the basket to give his side a four point lead.

Led by the accurate shooting of Eymard, the Club players just managed to hold their own and the first half ended with both teams deadlocked in a 14 all score. Both sides turned in a fast game and an element of roughness crept into the play with the result that numerous personal fouls were called during this period.

Both Eymard and Boixo figured prominently in the Club scoring and a late rally in the closing stages of the game enabled the Yokohama team to run out close winners by the score of 40 points to 34.

The teams were: Y.C. and A.C.: Eymard (22), Remedios (0), Weed (0), Boixo (10), F. Planas (3) and Harriss (captain) (5).

Fujikawa: Kawasugi (4), Kanenobu (12), Shirakawa (10), Unozawa (6) and Chiba (2).

ART EXHIBIT HELD IN PEKING

66 Pieces of Modern Japanese Artists On Show

Domei

PEKING, April 25.—Sixty-six masterpieces of the modern school of Japanese-style painting have been placed on exhibition here for a period of one week.

The exhibition is being held under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Society for International Cultural Relations to commemorate the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking as well as the establishment of the North China Political Council.

The paintings include 61 works by such leading artists as the late Seiho Takenouchi and Taikan Yokoyama as well as five paintings specially selected by the Japanese Education Ministry and the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts.

FILIPINOS BEING TRAINED AS RAILWAY TRACKMEN

Many College Graduates, Teachers Learning Trade Under Japanese Tutelage

A group of 180 Filipino youths are being trained to become model trackmen in the Trackmen's Training Institute organized by the Land Transportation Management Bureau of the Executive Commission of the Philippines in March this year, an Asahi dispatch from Manila on Monday reported, declared Domei.

The assignment of these future trackmen to work on all railway lines in the islands covering more than 1,000 miles, is the aim of the Land Transportation Management Bureau.

The Manila report added that the majority of new enrollee belong to the intellectual class and includes college graduates and former primary school teachers.

Despite the short period since their enrollment on March 26, the would-be trackmen are making steady progress in their training, which is scheduled to be finished in two month's time.

In an open space near the institute, these youths are daily wielding shovels and picks under the direction of Japanese instructors.

Nippon Times
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Program

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2. J. S. Bach: Bourree
3. Mozart: Rondo alla Turca
4. Paganini: Carnival of Venice
Soprano Solo: Kiyoko Ohtani
Accordion Solo:
5. Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2
6 Drigo: Valse Bluette
7. Sarasate: Zigeunerweisen

Accordion Solo:
8. Frossini: The Jolly Cavalier
9. " Alfalfa
10. " La Mariposita
11. " Tail Spin
Soprano Solo: Kiyoko Ohtani
Accordion Solo:
12 Shibusawa: Argentina Fantasi
13. " Mi Fandango
14. " Merry Go-Round
15. " Danse Espagnole No. 1

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AMERICA MENACING EUROPEAN CULTURE

Rosenberg Warns of Danger to Civilization From Gangster Mentality of Yankees

BERLIN, April 26.—The sort of air war, waged by the Anglo-Americans, forces not only the German people but also the other European nations involved in it to become aware of the mentality that is dominating today the United States and Great Britain, declares Reich Minister Alfred Rosenberg in an article, published by the "Volkischer Beobachter." He states that the European countries were facing a mentality which had long ago already revealed its uncivilized brutality whenever the outer varnish had come off.

In North America, Reich Minister Rosenberg further states, brave pioneers had once conquered the wide plains and forests. Behind them, however, very quickly merchants, adventurers and criminals from all over the world had come, who, like the former pioneers, had claimed the rights of individual liberty but who had turned them into a privilege of unchecked profiteering and prospering by crime.

Criminal Elements Organize

Soon the criminal elements in the United States became organized into certain rings and "branches." The Americans themselves coined the expression "gangster" for these organized criminals. Crime, profiteering and blackmail have gone into the making of the gangsters who, firmly organized, constitute a formidable power within the state.

Rosenberg calls it characteristic that these gangsters are paid and instigated by Jewish profiteers and bankers. If one recalled the influence that Jewry had exerted in 1919 in Germany where no such organization was at its disposal, one could approximately realize what the Jewish influence on the electorate alone meant for the political and economic life of the United States.

Menace to Europe

All parties in the United States had to listen to the Jewish voices and only if one realized the close connection of the Jewish profiteers of Wall Street and of people like Bernhard Baruch, Kuhn, Loeb and Co. with the Democratic party, which, on the other hand, enjoyed the protection of the gangster rings, could one fully understand what the American menace meant to European civilization and to the entire European continent.

On Europe's soil, the article stresses, a great and real civilization had sprung up to which millions were attached with every fiber of their being. No such feeling existed in the present-day United States. No genuine peasantry had been formed and the spirit of ruthless exploitation has wasted the riches of the country and transformed huge areas literally into deserts.

Hatred Springing Up

The present United States, overrun by a purely capitalistic, parasitic way of thinking, was now attacking Europe with the welcome assistance of Great Britain. In view of the organized bombing attacks upon German cities a hatred was springing up today in Germany which was hardly compatible with the true German character. One had to become aware, however, that everything the European continent was facing today, could be summed up in one word: the gangster of the United States of America. What was coming from over there at present was the expression of the basest and most uncivilized spirit the world had ever experienced apart from the Bolshevist henchmen.

The North American gangster, Reich Minister Rosenberg states in conclusion, ruling today in the United States, orders his bomber crews to fly to Europe and to destroy the homesteads of German civilization. It was necessary that all European nations took notice of this type of aggressive criminaldom for all time to come.

U.S. OFFICER IS HURT IN TUNISIAN BATTLE

Lear Named to Succeed Lt.-Gen. MacNair

Lieutenant-General Lesley S. MacNair, Commander-in-Chief of the American land forces, was injured on the Tunisian Front on Friday, it was announced by the United States War Department, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Sunday.

The War Department also announced the appointment of Lieutenant-General Ben Lear, Commander of the United States Second Army, to act as the temporary commander of the American land forces, until Lieutenant-General MacNair recuperates from his injuries.

Lieutenant-General Lear will reach the age limit for active service in the United States army in the latter part of May and will retire from service.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

SHANGHAI BOOSTING MAKING OF BICYCLES

Many New Factories Crop Up As Industry Making Remarkable Progress

Shanghai Times

The manufacture of bicycles in Shanghai has become a major industry and is, at present, giving employment to a considerable number of workers who, after the outbreak of the Pacific war, had lost their jobs in other technical establishments, investigations into the bicycle manufacturing industry revealed.

Not only has the industry been given an impetus by the restrictions which were placed upon fuel-burning vehicles, but it has reached a stage where the quality of the locally manufactured vehicle has attained the same standard found in formerly imported contrivances.

Although bicycles had been manufactured in Shanghai for a number of years, the quality was never high enough to allow their export to other countries in East Asia. During last year, however, the fuel shortage resulted in trained technicians giving their attention to the manufacture of bicycles, pedicabs, trailers and other vehicles which, in their manufacture, entail much efficient precision work.

The industry that has thus grown up, has, in the opinion of most manufacturers who were contacted, possibilities for export trade once trade channels start to operate between the various countries in Greater East Asia. At present, the various factories operating in Shanghai, besides supplying the local market, are reported to be doing a considerable trade with the interior.

One interesting fact that was noted during the investigations, was the fact that there exists not a single factory that manufactures all parts that go to make up a bicycle. Since there are many special parts that require expert and specialized attention. It is only the assembly plant, which, giving its name to the bicycle, is known as the factory.

Although there are many such assembly plants in Shanghai, quality bicycles are put on the market only under the names of two or three of these. To explain this, it is necessary to point out that trained technicians are employed by these assembly plants not only to put a bicycle together, but to give specifications for various special parts which are manufactured by different factories.

Thus one factory specializes in the manufacture of spokes and rims, another in pedals, a third in fenders and forks, etc. The most important of these are those charged with the welding of frames and the manufacture of tires.

In this connection it was revealed that soon after the bicycle boom commenced in January, 1942, many small Chinese workshops, with a dozen or more lads, of not more than 15 years of age working as apprentices, who had at most a superficial knowledge of welding frames for steel office furniture, started to turn out bicycle frames in quantities of no fewer than a hundred a week. Naturally, these frames did not last very long and as the modern assembly plants commenced operation their trained technicians refused to accept the work turned out by these apprentices.

There are, at present, some five big workshops that turn out very well made frames. These frames are all made of iron, but the manufacturers said that they are all the more suited for the wear and tear imposed upon them on the country roads in the interior. Since, in most cases, these bicycles have to carry heavy loads, a steel frame will not be up to the strain imposed upon it.

It was said that altogether Shanghai's factories have a capacity for turning out several thousand bicycles every month, complete with saddle, tire chain and all the accessories necessary. Prices of these vehicles have been very steady and no large increases have been noted since the first rush of buyers had been satisfied, it was revealed.

A very important aspect of the ever-increasing number of bicycles in Shanghai's traffic is the conversion of the former oil and fuel tank stations, in almost all parts of the city, into bicycle service stations. Quite a number of employees of the tank stations thus found new employment and fill a long-felt urgent need.

Shanghai Sets Up 17 Japanese Schools; 4 Foreign Institutes in Port City Merged

Shanghai Times

With the Japanese population in the city exceeding 100,000 and with many Japanese families coming to Shanghai to make their permanent homes here, the Japanese Residents' Corporation is planning to build three more schools, bringing the total of Japanese schools in Shanghai to 17, an official of the Japanese Residents' Corporation revealed.

Plans are already under way, the official stressed, adding that it is just a matter of time before the three new schools will make their stand along with the other Japanese schools in the city. The building of the Commercial School for Boys, the primary school for boys and girls and a third school, to be known as the Young Men's Business School, which will be a night school for students whose parents are unable to pay the tuition frees, was decided at a recent meeting held by the Corporation.

Pointing out that the Commercial School for Boys will occupy the site of the Young Men's Business School on Scott Road and that the primary school will be situated in Nantao, the official said that the Young Men's Business School, which has been in existence for some time, will move to an undisclosed site where the teaching staff and school's syllabus will be augmented.

In reviewing the number of Japanese schools in the city, the official stated that there are at present nine primary schools, two commercial schools for boys and girls, one middle school for boys, and two high schools for girls.

Explaining the grades of Japanese schools in the city, the official said that the primary school is attended by students from eight to 13 years of age, while the Commercial School is for boys and girls from 14. In the Commercial School the students are taught book-keeping, secretarial work, commercial correspondence and allied subjects which will assist them in obtaining employment.

The middle school for boys and the high school for girls are similar in education standard, as they both provide pupils with a high-class education which will enable them to continue their studies in universities.

"Among the many subjects taught in the primary, middle, and high schools are geography, science, physics, Japanese and Chinese literature and history and many others."

Foreign Schools Merged

The Shanghai Municipal Council's four foreign schools have been amalgamated into two institutions, one for boys and the other for girls, Taichu Ueno, S.M.C. Superintendent of Education declared.

The school for boys, incorporating the Public and Thomas Hanbury School, the Western Senior School and the Junior School, is situated at 544 Seymour Road. The girls' school, amalgamating the Public School and the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Girls is located at 425 Avenue Haig. They are known as the Public and Thomas Hanbury Schools for Boys and Girls.

Asked about the teaching staff, Mr. Ueno said that 29 men and 18 women teachers have already been selected by the Education Department of the S.M.C. The men will be charged with the maintenance of the high standard of education given at S.M.C. schools, while only female teachers will be employed in the girls' school.

The teaching staff is composed of various nationalities, Mr. Ueno continued, stating that among the men there are 10 Russians, six Portuguese, two French, two Chinese, one Japanese, one Norwegian, one Filipino, one Spaniard and one Estonian, while included among the ladies is a Japanese teacher.

Every member of the teaching staff has had university training and is highly qualified for the work, Mr. Ueno said, at the same time pointing out that all students will be given a good and thorough education without any national prejudices.

Formerly the entire teaching staff was British and pupils at the schools were given a one-sided education which had complete disregard of their nationalities.

SELANGOR REVIVING PRE-WAR INDUSTRIES

Many New Businesses Started to Give Self-Sufficiency To Islanders

Syonan Sinbun

The steadfast pursuance by the Japanese administration of its policy of self-sufficiency, extended to the state control of imports and exports of commodities, has resulted in a conspicuous growth of Selangor's light industries. Many of the things required by the inhabitants, hitherto imported from other states of Malai or abroad, are now being produced locally and in ever-increasing quantities.

Every known demand on the market is being studied by local businessmen who, in seeking out profitable trade channels, not infrequently are the pioneers of new industries.

Joss-sticks, joss-paper, candles, sauce, bean-curd, ice, aerated water cigars, cigarettes, snuff, biscuits, rubber goods, vegetable oils, atap, timber, pottery, brooms, and rubber coagulants are among things being manufactured.

Elimination of waste in the utilization of raw materials is the keynote of many light industries. By-products, formerly ignored or discarded, are now collected assiduously with a view to their manufacture into useful articles.

In the general effort to exploit the known uses, while scientific research seeks to add new ones, plant life has never assumed such importance to human beings as at present. Thus bamboo, the important use of which seemed to have been its edible shoots, is now the chief purveyor of essential things needed in the religious life of the Chinese people. The coconut plant not only provides food and drink, but brooms, mattresses, rubber coagulant and ashes, replacing the caustic effects of the soda in the manufacture of soap.

In the manufacture of cigarettes great ingenuity is shown by local talent in rolling devices employing manual labor. One of these is constructed with a wooden board and bamboo, the accommodating curve of which is utilized in connection with a radius lever of steel and canvas to compress tobacco and roll into cigarettes.

The other, made purely of wood and a steel bar, employs the drawer action of a sliding lid box, into which fall the finished cigarettes. This latter type is said to be capable of turning out a thousand cigarettes a day in the hands of a trained manipulator.

Concert Calendar

A violin recital by Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, today, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Wagner's Vorspiel zu Meistersinger; Mozart's Konzert A-dur Nr. 5; and Tschaikowsky's Konzert D-dur Op. 35.

A grand concert, sponsored by the Ginza Zensen-za Theater, featuring Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor; Miss Miho Nagato, soprano; Miss Takako Mikami, soprano; Miss Aiko Saida, alto; Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano, accompanied by Toroku Takagi, at the piano, and chorus by the Nippon Chorus Group, today and tomorrow, April 28 and 29, matinee at 1:30 p.m., and soiree at 6:30 p.m., at the Ginza Zensen-za Theater.

A popular symphony concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Yazaemon Hayakawa, Friday, April 30, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Ryozo Okuda, tenor. The program includes Berlioz' "Carnival in Rome" Overture Schubert's Eighth Symphony (Unfinished), and Japanese songs by Kiyoshi Nobutaki and others.

A violin recital by Miss Takiko Ohmura, accompanied by Miss Yasuko Tani, at the piano, Saturday, May 1, at 6:30 p.m., at the Murayama Music Studio.

A dance recital by pupils of Miss Konami Ishii, Saturday, May 1, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The artists include Miss Masae Tsuchihara; Miss Momoko Uyeda; Miss Yasuko Kataoka and Miss Yuri Honjo.

The fourth subscription concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, entitled "Beethoven Evening" under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Thursday, April 29, at 6:30 p.m., at the Tokyo Gekijo Theater. The soloist: Susumu Nagai, at the piano. The program includes "Egmont" Overture, the Fifth Piano Concert ("Emperor"), and the Fifth Symphony in C Minor.

The third recital by Madame Kiyoko Utagawa's vocal studio, Saturday, May 1, at 6 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan, assisted by the Sasaki Guitar Trio, accompanied by Shinichi Koizumi, at the piano. The program includes several popular Japanese numbers, Italian semi-classic songs.

A pianistic Pipe Accordion Concert by Kazuo Shibusawa, accompanied by Sanro Takemura and the Bikyo Chamber Music Group, assisted by Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano, Sunday, May 2, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes K. Shibusawa's "Hiizuru-Ohzora" Overture; J. S. Bach's Bourree; Mozart's Rondo alla Turca; Paganini's Carnival of Venice; Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2; Drigo's Valse Bluette; Sarasate's Zigeunerweisen; Frossini's The Jolly Cavalier; Alfalfa; La Mariposita; Tail Spin; Shibusawa's Argentina Fantassi; Mi Fandango; Merry Go-Round and Dance Espagnole No. 1, in addition to several soprano solo numbers by Miss Kiyoko Ohtani.

A series of Piano Recitals by Madame Chieko Hara, of which the first performance will be on Sunday, May 2, at 7 p.m., entitled "Chopin's Evening," at the Teikoku Gekijo Theater. (The second concert on Saturday, May 8; at 2 p.m.; the third concert on Saturday, May 15, at 2 p.m., and the fourth concert on Saturday, May 22, at 2 p.m.)

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New Motion Pictures

"The General Attack of Singapore," a dramatic war picture produced by the Daiyei studios, has been endorsed by the Education Ministry as an excellent production, this being the sixth recommendation granted to domestic films of this year.

The prize-winning scenario of the Board of Information entitled "The Strong Wind" by Kanendo Shindo will be filmed by the Ofuna studios of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, which acquired the rights of the screen version of this story.

Dramatic motion pictures released on the local screen last year aggregated 80, including those produced by the Shochiku, Toho, Nikkatsu, Daiyei and Shinko.

All preparations have been completed by the Japan Motion Picture Association to establish a Japan Motion Picture School, which will be opened on May 1 with Michio Midorikawa as president.

Under the support of the Press Section of the Navy Ministry, a lengthy cartoon tentatively called "Momotaro's God-Sent Fighters of the Air" will be produced by the Shochiku Cinema Production Company. The picture will deal with the various activities of the parachutist unit of the Imperial Navy on the fighting front.

The latest officially approved culture pictures by the Education Ministry include "The Spirit of the Engineering Corps," "The Death-Defying Unit on a Watch Tower," "The Land and People in Shansi Province," and "The Village on a Table-Land."

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Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Written by Second-Class Sub-Lieutenant X X, a member of an Imperial submarine while he was engaged on the fighting front in the Southern Regions, a noh drama entitled "Miikusa Bune" (The Imperial Warship) will be composed by Tetsunejo Kanze, noted noh player, in the near future. The drama will be broadcast through the JOAK on May 25 and will be staged at the Peers' Club on the following day with Tetsunojo Kanze and Manzaburo Umewaka in the title roles.

In view of the public acclaim given on the recent memorial performance of Danjuro and Kikugoro at the Kabukiza, the theater management has decided to continue this memorial show next month, starting May 3. The majority of the actors who played in April will again appear jointly, such as Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto and Kikugoro Onoye. The performance, which will be divided into two, will be featured by "Funa Benkei" (Benkei on the Boat), "Komonki" (A Travel of Lord Mitsukuni), and "Shiobara Tasuke" (The Honest Merchant).

An elaborate program of two plays has been arranged by the Shinkokugeki theatrical troupe, which will play at the Yurakuza, commencing May 2. "Shirano Benjuro," the Japanese version of Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac, arranged by Roppuku Nukada from the translation of Masao Kusuyama, will be used as the curtain raiser. The second and concluding play will be "Battotai no Uta" (The Song of a Band With Swords) by Genzo Murakami.

At the Tokyo Gekijo, Yaeko Mizutani and her own troupe, the Geijutsuza, will play with a new bill, consisting of two plays. They are "Sanzenri" (3,000 Miles) by Tamotsu Takata, and "Wagaya no Kaze" (My Family) by Chiyo Tsutsumi.

After one year, the Gekidan Shimpa headed by Rokuro Kitamura, veteran actor, was disbanded recently As the result, Kogiku Hanayagi, popular actress, has joined the Inouye dramatic company, while Kobai Ichikawa, another actress of note, also became a member of the Inouye troupe.

The Kokumin Shin Gekijo, which was opened yesterday by members of the Gekidan Todo juvenile dramatic troupe, will remain open until May 3 to present a four-act modern drama called "Pinoccio," a play arranged by Shichinosuke Yamamura from an Italian tale for children.

Opening tomorrow at the Hogakuza, Marunouchi, is a new bill of three plays, which will be presented by actors and actresses of the newly-organized dramatic company called the Shingiza. The attraction will be "Yedo no Hana Osho" (a fashionable Yedo melodrama) by Shin Hasegawa.

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 20
Fleeting Seconds

Azumaro often came to Kuranosuke's house after that.

Kuranosuke, on his part, came to respect the young poet more and more, but he did not betray by word or sign that he was waiting for the proper time for carrying out his vendetta.

Yasubei Horibe, also met Azumaro, and the two passionate young men soon became fast friends. Azumaro's fiery rhetoric was wasted on Kuranosuke, who did not even show whether he had listened or not; but Azumaro found an instant and ready sympathizer in the equally fiery Yasubei. Indeed, Azumaro himself was astonished to find such a fiery sympathizer. Of the two, Yasubei was the stronger spirit, and Azumaro, to his surprise and amusement, often found himself the listener.

"You are splendid," he said to Yasubei on the first day they met.

"For a literary man you have pretty stout bones," returned Yasubei.

"Where do you live?"

"At the Kinokuniya, Hayashi-cho, Honjo."

"I have rooms at Gorosaku Nakajima's house at Sanjukenbori, Kyobashi. When you have some spare time, please come over to see me."

"I will."

Yasubei often went to see Azumaro after that.

On his third visit, they happened to talk about tea-ceremony, and the mention of Kira's name came out.

"I had occasion to tutor Lord Kira's son in classical literature," said Azumaro. "I went to his house about twice."

Yasubei controlled his features.

From that day he was a regular and frequent visitor at Azumaro's house.

In the meantime Isogai had been trying to obtain the plan of Kira's mansion, and one day he astonished his comrades by placing before them the very thing which they had all been trying so hard and patiently to secure.

"How did you get this?" Isogai was asked.

But the young samurai only blushed, and refused to say anything.

Yogoro Kanzaki, the one time Zenbei, smiled to himself.

"Don't ask him," he said to the others.

When they compared Isogai's discovery with the carpenters' plan which Emoshichi had obtained through Kume, the layout of the interior of Kira's mansion became clear as though they were actually inside it. One of their greatest problems had been solved.

Chuzaemon Yoshida, that expert on military arts, had prepared a carefully measured plan of the area and all roads and avenues outside Kira's mansion. This plan had been submitted to Kuranosuke, ready for immediate use in case the Ako ronin found themselves assailed by the Yonezawa warriors.

Armor and weapons necessary for the vendetta had been brought secretly into the city by boat, and had been carried to the house of Yasubei. Everything was ready—everything except one thing.

This final problem was to ascertain the exact day and time when Kira was certain to be at home.

It was a very important question. They could not afford to make a mistake after having come so far. It would not only disgrace themselves, but also cast an ineradicable slur on the name of their late lord.

The younger and more impatient samurai could hardly restrain themselves. There was the danger that they would heed some unconfirmed rumor that Kira was at home, and rush in.

Even the imperturbable Kuranosuke betrayed the strain of this suspense. Lines had appeared on his brow. Every day he sent out his son Chikara disguised as a townsman, bidding him visit the houses of the comrades to warn them to be patient, abstain from drunkenness, and observe the strictest control on their tongues and behavior in all public places and within sight and earshot of public officials.

"Don't move!" was the order to the men whose muscles had gathered for their final spring.

And whilst they held themselves in leash, the tension proved too much for some of them. Koheita Mori was the first to escape. Then two or three others followed. It was strange how, after having shared joy and sorrow together for so long, men's hearts could change so suddenly when the summit was already in sight. The youngest of them was about eighteen, and the oldest about eighty. The differences in education, training, experience, and temperament were considerable. It was impossible that they should all be of the same mind and heart, when all external circumstances tended to render difficult the achievement of the very object which was the greatest bond among them.

If they were all together on a battlefield, surrounded by enemies, it would not have been too difficult for them to have remained united. But they were surrounded by wine and song and beautiful women A thousand luxuries hemmed them in. Temptations smiled and beckoned at them. Only one thing prevented them from weakening—their sense of honor.

Winter was fast approaching. Behind this winter was the Spring and more enjoyment. But forty-seven men, caring not for the pleasures of the world around them, had sworn afresh to die. In their hearts was a joy greater than the enjoyment of any earthly pleasure could give.

Chapter 21
Ears

"The son of Lord Kira adopted by the Uesugi clan, Lord Danjo-Taihitsu Uesugi, is ill. "

"Lord Kira, feeling anxious about his son, makes frequent visits to Yonezawa, escorted by a strong guard. "

"No, only the Counselor and the attendants are going on the visits. Lord Kira himself has not stepped out of his house. "

"Lord Kira has hidden himself inside Yonezawa Castle. "

"No. There has been no report to the authorities. "

"Lord Kira is in Matsuzaka-cho. "

"No, he is not. . . ."

Various reports poured into the ears of the comrades in Yedo. Each fresh report only served to fray the nerves of the impatient samurai still further. Only Chuzaemon Yoshida and Kuranosuke Oishi remained calm and unperturbed. The former was at Kojimachi, the latter at Kokucho, and each of them did not stir a foot out of his house.

All of them had been ordered to abstain from visiting one another except on urgent business. Whenever one of them had to go somewhere, he had first to tell somebody where he was going.

Yasubei Horibe one day paid another visit to the house of Azumaro the poet. He had not gone for some time, for he had feared that the frequency of his visits would rouse suspicion.

Azumaro was glad to see his friend.

"Ho, Yasubei. Come this way." He led him into the library. The room was filled with Chinese and Japanese books. The smell of ink still hovered in the air. Azumaro evidently had been doing some calligraphy. Rolls of colored paper littered the floor.

Azumaro picked up a hawk's feather, and brushed a table. He then placed a tea-set on it. Yasubei's eyes were attracted by a hanging scroll in the alcove. On the scroll was written "Amaterasu Omikami." Azumaro followed his glance, and said,

"That's magnificent, isn't it?"

"I see that it is by Kotaku Hosoi."

"Yes, I hear that your father, Master Yahei, is a friend of Kotaku Hosoi."

"You know him too?"

"We meet often at tea-ceremony parties."

Yasubei smiled.

"Strange how people come to know one another," he said. But his heart had missed a beat. Kotaku Hosoi, through a certain circumstance, had been told of the real intention of the Ako ronin. He was a man who could be absolutely trusted, but there was no telling that he might not reveal the precious secret by a slip of the tongue.

The fact that Azumaro knew Kira's son was at the same time both an advantage and a disadvantage. Yasubei could pump Kira's secrets from him, but on the other hand Azumaro could also convey Yasubei's actions to Kira if he felt so inclined.

"Oh, Yasubei," said Azumaro, pouring out the tea. "This reminds me. The proprietor, Gorosaku Nakajima, was here this morning."

Yasubei was not inclined to listen to gossip. He took up his cup.

"Gorosaku? I heard of him from Master Oishi. . . . "

"That's the fellow. Well, this Gorosaku was telling me this morning. He seemed very proud of it. He said he had been invited to a tea-ceremony party at the house of Lord Kira."

"Eh?" Yasubei almost jumped.

"Is Lord Kira such an enthusiast?" he asked casually the next moment.

"Yes. He often gives such parties."

"This Gorosaku seems to be on familiar terms with the Kira family."

"Not exactly. Gorosaku's tea master was Yomo-an, or Sohen Yamada. Kira learnt under the same teacher. Gorosaku was invited as a member of Yomo-an's party, but he seems to think it a great honor. He's very pleased about it."

"Ha, ha, ha! I suppose even a rich man like Gorosaku thinks it a great honor to be called by a Koke."

Yasubei tried to be casual, but he felt that he could not continue to remain calm for long. Making some excuse he left the house almost at once.

At the first crossroad he stopped.

"Palanquin," he shouted, and waved his hand.

(To Be Continued)

'I SAW WAINWRIGHT SURRENDER'

Ace Writer Recalls Historic Moment, a Year Ago, When Proud U.S. General Bowed To Nippon—One of the Saddest Moments in American History Recounted

By Kazumaro Uno

Continued From Sunday

Dispelling any doubt as to the authenticity of this startling bombshell, a major from the Staff Office tent arrived to confirm the surrender of Corregidor. He added: "Gen. Wainwright is coming to Cabcallo in a speedboat and Gen. Homma is preparing to meet him. You had all better get ready and be on the scene."

The tent returned to life. Newsmen dashed out and gathered their belongings. Col. Katsuya led the group to waiting cars—Cabcallo was about five miles along the coast to Mariveles.

More rough driving, more remnants of defeated American troops, and at last Cabcallo—three shacks on the highway and a pier for loading lumber. A newsreel cameraman hurriedly set his camera and sound effect equipment into position. There, on the verandah of one of the Filipino shacks, stood Gen. Wainwright and a group of senior officers. It was easy to tell which was the American C-in-C for he was the eldest, tallest and most distinguished looking in the party despite the tired, haggard, frightened look on all their faces. Several of the Japanese Staff Officers had also arrived and the newsreel cameraman began taking long distance "shots" but Gen. Wainwright turned away as soon as he was aware that he was the focus of all the cameras.

There was a lot of talk going on among the newsmen. The general consensus of opinion was. . . . "The Americans are too self-centered. If they were going to surrender today, why didn't they do it last night instead—they would then have avoided that dreadful massacre in the dark hours that preceded the dawn. The Japanese should fight on until every single one of their dead has been paid back ten to one—or at least in equal ratio." It was a dramatic moment. In an effort to quiet the men, I imagined, Col. Katsuya quietly climbed the stairway, saluted Gen. Wainwright and said something to him. Immediately after, the American C-in-C and his staff stepped down from the verandah and lined up for pictures. A barrage of cameras went into action . . . and the journalists were appeased.

Then General Homma arrived. With him came beer, orange juice and fresh fruits galore. The beer and orange juice were put into a bucket of ice in the adjoining room, while Japanese soldiers, standing on guard, looked on enviously.

The conference of surrender was held on that open verandah, with the Americans sitting on one side of an oblong table and the Japanese on the other. The newsmen were kept at a distance by the gendarmes. I happened to be standing just behind Staff Officer Col. Nakayama. A Lieut. Nakamura, the official interpreter, stood behind Gen. Homma and passed on his statement: "Welcome to Cabcallo. You must be very tired and weary."

"Thank you, Gen. Homma," Gen. Wainwright began. "I have come to surrender my men unconditionally."

Gen. Homma understands English perfectly but is less confident in speaking it. He turned to his interpreter, then to Wainwright and said, "I accept the surrender of the entire Filipino-American Forces in the Philippines." (First in Japanese, then translated into English.)

"I can only surrender my men on Corregidor and other fortified islands in the vicinity," corrected the American C-in-C.

"But you are the C-in-C of the American Forces in the Philippines," insisted Gen. Homma. "Even the latest Washington reports confirm your position, Gen. Wainwright."

"I was recently relieved of the command over American forces in the southern islands. Gen. Short is now in command. He comes directly under Gen. MacArthur."

That was a dramatic moment and an uproar ensued among the Staff Officers. A lot of talking in Japanese continued. Gen. Wainwright and his officers looked worried. Finally, Gen. Homma thumped his fist on the table and slowly announced: "At the time of Gen. King's surrender in Bataan, I did not see him. Neither have I any reason to see you if you are only the Commander of a unit of the American forces. I wish only to negotiate with my equal, the C-in-C of American forces in the Philippines. Since you are not in supreme command, I see no further necessity for my presence here." Gen. Homma was about to stand up.

"Wait!" Lieut. Col. Peuh pleaded. He was Gen. Wainwright's aide-de-camp. He drew closer to his Commander and a murmured conference took place between Wainwright, Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Beebe and himself. Then Gen. Wainwright spoke again. "In face of the fact that further bloodshed in the Philippines is unnecessary and futile," he declared. "I will assume command of the entire American forces in the Philippines at the risk of serious reprimand by my government following the war."

Gen. Homma listened very intently. The sudden change of attitude was unexpected and uncalled for, according to his Staff Officers. In consequence, the final decision of the Japanese C-in-C did not altogether come as a surprise.

"You have denied your authority," he stated, "and your momentary decision may be regretted by your men. I advise you to return to Corregidor and think this matter over. If you see fit to surrender, then surrender to the Commanding Officer of the division on Corregidor. He in turn will bring you to me in Manila. I call this meeting over. Good day."

In three minutes Gen. Homma and his Staff were gone from Cabcallo. A few officers lingered behind, including Staff Officer Col. Nakayama in charge of the Japanese forces in Bataan. The American group stood bewildered by the quick turn of events. Gen. Wainwright leaned on his cane, a look of worry clearly lined on his face; Gen. Beebe was speechless; Lieut.-Col. Peuh, youngest of the group, asked Lieut. Uemura, once an English school teacher in Osaka, what was going to happen. The lieutenant answered that Gen. Wainwright should return to Corregidor and either resume fighting or surrender to the Japanese commander there.

Lieut-Col. Peuh rushed to Gen. Wainwright and whispered in his ear. There was a moment of indecision. Some animated conversation in a muted tone, and then Peuh came back. "Gen. Wainwright will surrender the entire American forces in the Philippines to Gen. Homma unconditionally," he stated. "We have given orders for our men to lay down their arms. Take us to Gen. Homma and Gen. Wainwright will dispatch me to Mindanao to instruct Gen. Short to comply with his demands.". . . It was a desperate, sorrowful plea. I stood by Nakayama and interpreted. After giving it a moment's thought, he replied in Japanese and I translated to Gen. Wainwright: "I shall go with you to Corregidor and safely turn you over to the Commanding Officer there. Stay for the night and first thing tomorrow go to Gen. Homma with a new surrender and an understanding to contact other U.S. forces in the Philippines.".

The Americans readily agreed to this. I knew by their expressions that they were relieved at the change in the situation. It was already beginning to get dark and I noticed soldiers reloading the iced beer on to a truck—symbolic in itself of that sudden, startling hitch in the proceedings.

In silence we got into a car and drove to one of the piers. There, we were about to board the speedboat which Gen. Wainwright had used when we noticed that it had rammed the pier and had sprung a leak, whereupon we decided to use one of the special Japanese landing boats. Some eight U.S. soldiers were waiting on the pier and now joined us, complete with enough luggage to satisfy a couple of newly-weds. Altogether there were fifteen of us including Col. Nakayama, Lieut. Uemura and myself with the four Marine officers and the eight soldiers.

By the time we had got started the channel was in complete darkness.

There was a rough sea running but the night itself was uncannily still. My imagination warned me that hell might break loose at any moment. Since Wainwright's surrender had not been accepted, the fighting might break out anew any time now as an hour had already elapsed since the collapse of the peace conference.

As our specially constructed boat—kept secret from enemy eyes (probably Gen. Wainwright and his staff were the first foreigners ever to ride in one)—cut through the water, Corregidor loomed ahead of us. On the left and right extremities of the island the lights of the American occupied positions were visible, while two or three blazes indicated the positions where the Japanese troops were camping, awaiting instructions for the next move. Turning round, I noticed a body on the heap of luggage belonging to the American soldiers aboard the boat. I stared at it in fright. "What's the matter?" I demanded. From the darkness a male voice moaned: "I'm not feeling well." It was Gen. Beebe. . . .seasick.

At this point Col. Nakayama brought out a small paper bag from his pocket. "This is what the Japanese soldier eats in place of candy," he declared, handing it to me for Gen. Wainwright. The latter took a couple and passed the bag on to Lieut.-Col. Peuh, who remarked, "Not bad." But I knew they were surprised. These cookies were something like dog biscuits, less tasty, perhaps harder. Col. Nakayama, however, was munching them with apparent enjoyment as if they were chocolate. I gnawed my portion—less enjoyably.

Suddenly it occurred to me that we were now within the Bay at a point midway between Infantry and Cavalry Points. Here, only twenty-four hours ago, a massacre had taken place. . . .the most ghastly piece of close range fighting to scar forever the memories of all who survived. In stark contrast was the peaceful calm that reigned over everything tonight. The phosphorus on the water seemed to light up the boat, leaving an irridescent trail in its wake. A sparkling omen of good luck.

As we approached the shore, unseen voices in the darkness demanded our identity. I shouted back: "Staff Officer Nakayama!" Figures materialized, silhouetted against the campfires.

Of a sudden our smooth progress was brought to a jolting stop; there was a sickening sound that told us we had grounded—some fifty yards from the shore. Every possible method of getting the boat off the rocks was tried, but in vain. It was hopeless. Finally, as a last resort, the American soldiers were told to get out and push. Reluctantly they concurred, wading up to their hips in water and endeavouring to push the boat clear. Still nothing happened.

There was only one thing left to be done. Col. Nakayama jumped over the side into the water, shouting: "You walk—when you can!" and so we waded in, all of us, with the exception of Gen. Wainwright and Gen. Beebe—one well on in years, and the other seasick. These two ordered their men to carry them ashore. A human sedan chair was created and awkwardly the men carried their human burdens shoreward—disastrously in the case of Beebe, for the struggling group collapsed just a few yards before it reached the shore and the officer received a most unwelcome ducking. He was too weak even to protest and only managed to groan as his repentant troops offered their multiple apologies.

Sympathizing with his plight, Col. Nakayama gave orders for us all to sit down and rest. He passed the biscuits round once again and this time they were more readily accepted as it was long past dinner time.

At last the little procession started on its way with Col. Nakayama, Lieut. Uemura and myself in the lead, followed by Gen. Wainwright aided by a private bearing a white flag, Gen. Beebe aided by two privates, Lieut-Col. Peuh, Major Lawrence, and a string of soldiers carrying a huge quantity of baggage, trailed by two Japanese soldiers who had joined us on the shore. First we climbed an embankment for a distance of about 100 yards. I had no idea what the surroundings were like. Once in a while we would stumble over Japanese troops sleeping on the ground. Rudely awakened from their much needed sleep, they stared at that strange procession in much astonishment, but by the time they had come to their senses, we had already passed on. We came at last to the main road, a rough dirt affair. What had once been a forest was now only a gaunt skeleton of charred wood, carrying grim memories of what hell war can inflict even on Mother Nature.

(To Be Continued)

Whilst the American troops were being wiped out step by step in the Philippines, her so-called allies, Great Britain and the N.E.I., were experiencing the greatest defeats in their history. Hongkong fell in eight days; Singapore collapsed in seven days; and the Dutch East Indies fell without a major battle.

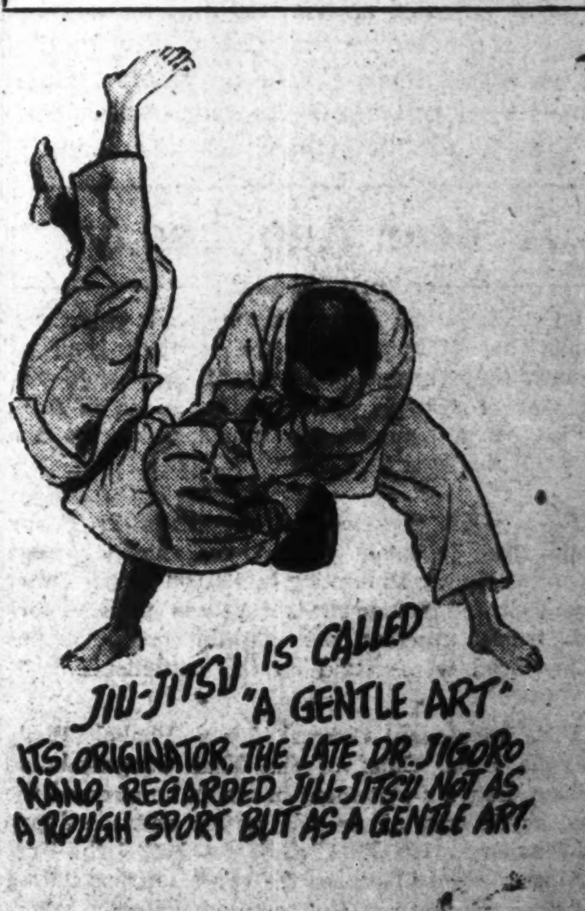
In the Philippines, Bataan had fallen. Only the island fortress of Corregidor was left. The hopes of all America clung to this rocky, crouching island in Manila Bay. In New York men reassured one another that this, their Gibraltar of the Orient, could never fall. It was their criterion of modern defense, unshakable, impregnable. When it fell America's last outpost in the Orient disappeared. Corregidor had been only an American delusion.

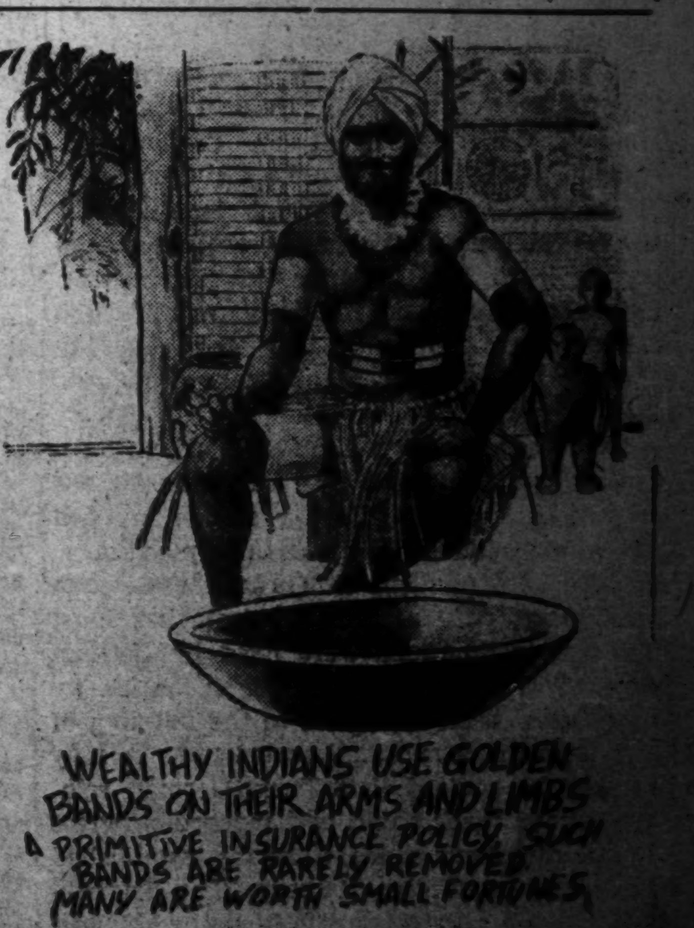
The Nippon Times presents a thrilling eye-witness account of the fall of Corregidor as it happened a year ago, by Kazumaro Uno, a member of the Military Press Bureau at Shanghai, who accompanied the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines. The next instalment will appear on Sunday.

Training for the Bataan Campaign

Top-Right: Japanese volunteers studying hard as part of their training. Above: Work in the open builds robust health and strength. Picture shows a group of volunteers going out for outdoor training. Right: Toughening themselves in ice-cold water. (Passed by the War Ministry)

STRANGER THAN FICTION


JIU-JITSU IS CALLED "A GENTLE ART"
ITS ORIGINATOR, THE LATE DR. JIGORO KANO, REGARDED JIU-JITSU NOT AS A ROUGH SPORT BUT AS A GENTLE ART.


WEALTHY INDIANS USE GOLDEN BANDS ON THEIR ARMS AND LIMBS
A PRIMITIVE INSURANCE POLICY. SUCH BANDS ARE RARELY REMOVED
MANY ARE WORTH SMALL FORTUNES.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1943

The New Turko-German Agreement

Most significant is the new Trade Agreement which was signed between Germany and Turkey on April 18. The new pact is based on the old Agreement of October 9, 1941, which expired at the end of March this year, and provides that goods to the value of 120,000,000 Reichsmarks should be exchanged between the two countries by the end of May, 1944. Germany is to supply industrial goods which are in special request in Turkey, while Turkey is to supply various raw materials to Germany.

The successful conclusion of the negotiations which had been going on at Ankara between the German Economic Mission specifically dispatched for the purpose and the Turkish delegates including Numan Menemencioglu, the Foreign Minister, is worthy of special note as a sure proof of the growing friendly ties between the two countries.

It is superfluous to say that Turkey's position is of peculiar delicacy in the present war situation. The diplomatic maneuverings of the Powers designed to win Turkey over to their side have been growing steadily in intensity, and every move of Turkey has accordingly been attracting the anxious attention of the world in the present delicate international situation. Particularly persistent have been the overtures made by the United States and Britain to that country recently as the war situation in North Africa progressed. Following up the Adana Conference, they have been striving to forge closer ties with Turkey both economically and militarily. The visit recently paid to Ankara by General Sir Henry M. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Middle East, is one notable example of their endeavors to coax the Turkish army.

In June, 1939, Britain managed to enter into an agreement for mutual aid with Turkey with a view to coping with the European crisis as best she could, and she has since been assiduous in her attempts to turn Turkey into a bulwark for the defense of British interests in the Eastern Mediterranean and in West Asia. Lately, in conjunction with the developments of the Tunisian situation, the United States and Britain have come to harbor the ambitious design of using Turkey as a base for their projected counter-offensive in Europe. They are thus indulging in various diplomatic tactics to deceive Turkey, while intimidating her from behind by mustering large forces in Iran, Iraq and Syria. Amid the very difficult position in which their country has been placed since the outbreak of the European war, however, the Turkish leaders have been wise enough to form a correct estimate of the international situation and maintain consistently the policy of strict neutrality, thereby showing themselves proof against all threats and temptations. The new Turko-German Agreement is of great moment as illustrative of the firm determination of the Turkish leaders to adhere to the policy of neutrality.

Turko-German relations have been very friendly ever since the first World War. The Anglo-Turkish agreement for mutual aid, signed in June, 1939, did not affect Germany's friendship for Turkey, which fructified in the Turko-German Trade Agreement signed on April 28, 1941. Under this Agreement, Germany's economic relations with Turkey improved so markedly that she came to account for 50 per cent of Turkey's exports and imports.

Whereas Germany requires Turkish agricultural products and raw materials for the munitions industry, Turkey stands in need of German industrial goods and machinery. Especially dependent is Turkey on German machinery, in view of the fact that most Turkish installations were fixed by German experts. Nor has Germany's contribution by any means been negligible to the building of the Turkish army and armaments. It may further be noticed that Turko-German relations have made rapid and marked progress in all directions since Germany established her sway over the Balkans. The friendly relationship subsisting traditionally between Germany and Turkey is, indeed, too solidly based to be injured easily by Anglo-American diplomatic tricks.

President Inonu has utilized every opportunity that offered to declare Turkey's firm resolve to uphold the policy of strict neutrality, and it must be admitted that it was along the lines of this policy that the new Turko-German Agreement was concluded. We can at the same time observe a clear expression of Turkey's friendship for and trust in the Axis in the fact that, in the face of all Anglo-American intimidations and temptations, Turkey adheres stoutly to her declared policy and has now entered courageously into the new agreement with Germany in fearless pursuit of the course she deemed necessary. Her general attitude indicates that the ties of friendship between the Axis Powers and herself are bound to remain strong despite all the obstacles that may present themselves. It is not to be doubted that Turkey will tread her right path unswervingly, in defiance of all intimidation and temptation that may be offered by outside Powers. Most worthy of admiration have been the indomitable spirit and sustaining effort with which Turkey emerged from the abyss of distress into which she had been plunged by British imperialism after the first World War and gradually regained an influential international position. It is to be earnestly desired that in the present Great War also she will uphold her wise policy and endeavor to improve her international position further by following the right course.

The Exile of Governor Stassen

Harold Edward Stassen, Governor of Minnesota, has been called up for active service in the United States navy. According to reports which have just reached here, the youthful but already famous governor was inducted into active service last Friday.

It is true that Governor Stassen has previously held a commission as a lieutenant-commander on the reserve list, but just why he should be called into active service at this time is more than can be explained on military or naval grounds. It would stand to reason that the governor of a great state should be able to render more valuable service to his country from his gubernatorial chair than from the deck of some ship far at sea. As a lieutenant-commander Harold Stassen would certainly be no more than one among thousands, but as governor of a great state, there could be none but he who can exercise the great political influence over his people so necessary at a time of crisis like the present.

But it is probably just because of this reason that he has been called into active service. It is undoubtedly just because someone has realized that Governor Stassen is so capable that a way has been found to remove him from the political scene. For is it not significant that Governor Stassen is a leader of the Republican Party, which is the party that opposes the Democratic administration of President Roosevelt? Is it not significant that Governor Stassen has often been prominently mentioned as a likely candidate for the presidency in the 1944 election to oppose the fourth-term ambitions of the would-be perennial dictator Roosevelt? Is it not significant that it is common knowledge that Roosevelt is already shaping his moves to prepare for the coming election campaign? And is it not significant that Roosevelt, as President, is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States with full power to order from the reserve list into active service any officer he may see fit?

And so, under the pretext of being required to do his duty as a good sailor, Governor Stassen is being exiled from the arena of political activity so that he will be forgotten by the general public. For in the United States there can be no greater crime than that of threatening to rob Roosevelt of his place in the limelight which he so adores.

A Year Ago Today

April 28, 1942

Imperial Naval Forces commenced operations against the Moluccas and the northern half of Western New Guinea on March 31, and completely occupied all strategic points in these areas on April 19, reveals a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

As a result of successful operations in Panay Island, the Japanese troops have gained a huge quantity of sugar amounting to 630,000 bales. Other items captured include rifles, ships and junks, motorcars, trucks, tractors, etc. In the operations, 50 enemy dead were found on the battlefields.

* * *

H.E. Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, Chief of the Thai Congratulation Mission, issued a statement in which he stressed the great significance of the relationship between Japan and Thailand. His Excellency also hailed the Pact of Alliance signed between the two countries, stating that it means that the Thai people have placed their full trust and confidence in Japan as their friend and ally.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES CONSTITUTE CENTER OF PHILIPPINE EXISTENCE

Japan Strives to Awaken Filipinos Throug 'nculcation Of Spiritual Culture

By **KIYOSHI MIKI**
(From the Chuo Koron)

Part II

The Philippines is often described as the spearhead of Christian culture in the East, but what kind of Christianity is it that is believed there? That native inhabitants have become converted to Christianity so easily argues their rich religious sentiment, but it would be a mistake to conclude from this fact that the Filipino people understand Christianity thoroughly. They simply regard Christianity and Christian churches as something worth worshipping. On the other hand, Christian missionaries, so far from endeavoring to enlighten them, rather tried to keep them benighted for their own sake. In the days of Spanish rule, it is said, every effort was made to prevent the Bible from falling into the hands of natives. They strove to create the impression among the people generally that the Bible was a bad book and they occasionally went so far as to condemn it openly. The natives were led to believe that the Bible was "safe" only when it is taught verbally with copious commentary; it was not fit to be read privately. In printing quotations from the Bible, some phrases were even deliberately altered.

In this way, Filipinos were not taught true religion, and very few of them really understood it. Although the purity of their religious faith may thus be called in question, the fact remains that the masses in the Philippines are faithful Catholics. At any rate, Catholic churches constitute the center of their life.

The fact that the religious level of the masses is low signifies, in a sense, the very great influence of missionaries over them. The Spanish rule was based on this mighty influence of missionaries. It was due to the spiritual influence exerted by missionaries over the masses that Spain could hold the Philippines securely—between 1570 and 1828 without regular Spanish troops stationed there and between 1828 and 1883 with a garrison of only 1,500 artillerymen. The missionaries who kept in contact with the populace played the part of breakwater for those who opposed Spanish tyrannical rule. They served as important outposts or fortresses for the Government in detecting signs of rebellion. Practically all rebellions were discovered by them, and many plots were disclosed to them by the confessions made by native women.

Influence Is Great

Had it not been for the aid of missionaries, it would have been impossible for Spain to retain possession of the Philippines for so long a period without military strength to speak of. In the history of the Philippines, they have, indeed, played a very important role, politically and economically as well as culturally. Even in the present days, their influence over the masses is by no means negligible.

What attract our attention most wherever we go in the Philippines are churches. These were built in the days of Spanish rule. The school buildings next attract our attention, though the structures are less ostentatious than churches. These school buildings were put up during the days of American rule. We also notice that there almost invariably stands the statue of Rizal in the school grounds. Rizal symbolizes the nationalism of the Philippines. The above-mentioned three things with which we come across everywhere in the Philippines seem to illustrate the actuality of the confused state of Filipino culture.

It is said that America built many schools in order to spread her influence as against Spanish churches. What was, then, the result of this American policy? The number of schools reached 8,912 in 1937. Illiterates have rapidly decreased and their percentage has dwindled to 50 per cent. Filipinos are naturally keen on education, and they are eager to put their children to school. School children take great pains in the study of English, and their parents apparently feel high satisfaction at the thought that their children are studying English. But most children leave school after attending it for three or four years because their parents are poor, a fact which goes to illustrate the small extent of the influence of American culture.

Good Roads Are Few

There are in the Philippines excellent high roads over which motorcars run, but besides these motorcar roads, there are few roads worthy of the name. This gives one the impression that those splendid roads were built by America for the express purpose of selling motorcars to the Philippines. Every village has one or two houses built of stone. These are the houses of hereditary landowners. Presenting a very poor contrast to these dwellings there are a cluster of shanties inhabited by peasants.

The population of the Philippines is largely agrarian. According to investigations made in 1939, 65 per cent of the total population was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Inasmuch as agricultural work is one in which all people, irrespective of age or sex, can share or cooperate to a more or less extent, it is quite possible that the number actually engaged in agriculture is larger than the above-mentioned percentage signifies. Of all agricultural workers, more than half are concerned with the cultivation of rice. The second largest branch of agriculture is the cultivation of corn, and then follow in order the cultivation of coconut palms and the production of sugar. Rice is the staple food of the Filipinos, and it is said that rice constitutes about 75 per cent of their foodstuffs. The Filipinos are an Oriental people, geographically and racially, and from the point of view of their basic industry also, they may be said to be characteristically Oriental. In the rural districts of the Philippines, we see the same agricultural communities as are found in Manchoukuo and in China. Although the Filipinos are Christianized and are under the influence of Western culture, they still retain the traits which are Oriental. There prevails among them a family system of the Oriental fashion.

Generally speaking, agriculture in the Philippines still remains in an undeveloped state. It is undeniable that the material life of the Filipinos was influenced far less than their spiritual life by Spanish rule. One foreign writer went so far as to assert that their material environment prior to the advent of Spaniards was the same as it is today in practically all respects. Nor did American rule improve matters to any appreciable extent. The farmers in that country are using the same implements as their forefathers employed centuries ago, and their methods of cultivation remain as primitive.

Groan Under Weight of Debt

They are constantly groaning under the heavy weight of debt which they have no prospect of paying. They are at the tender mercy of hereditary landowners from which they borrow money at high rates of interest. In order to pay their debts, they sell their rice at low prices ruling in the harvest time, and soon after they find themselves compelled to contract fresh debts. In this way, they lead a life little better than serfdom.

Poor peasants borrow money not not only from landowners but from Chinese also. These Chinese are engaged in commerce in the Philippines and are particularly dominant in retail business. They carry on their business everywhere, even in the smallest country town. They are at once tradesmen and moneylenders.

What calls for special attention in connection with the land system in the Philippines is monastery land. The wealth of missionaries went on increasing as their influence grew. What by their power as pastors and what by litigation, they possessed themselves of large tracts of land. In 1898, the total acreage of monastery land amounted to a tenth of the entire arable land of the country. This particular kind of land furnished the constant cause of agrarian disturbances. Taft, as High Commissioner of the Philippines, arranged for the purchase of this land in 1903 through formal negotiations and redistributed it among tenant farmers on easy terms of repayment, but the land thus purchased did not comprise all the lots belonging to the churches. There still remain extensive tracts of monastery land. In short, the agrarian problem, not having been settled satisfactorily by the American authorities, remains the most knotty problem to grapple with.

Japan Will Give Spirit

"Spain gave us churches and America schools. What is Japan going to give us?" This is a question often asked by Filipinos, and "spirit" is the reply which is almost unanimously made to it. This reply is just and proper. Japan must, indeed, give spirit to the Filipinos. It is most important that the Filipinos, who are intoxicated with Western culture—American culture especially—should be awakened to consciousness as an Oriental people and be led properly by means of Japan's spiritual culture. In order to get them assimilated with Japan's spiritual culture, their Oriental characteristics must be made full use of, and it is, no doubt, the farmers who retain Oriental characteristics more than any other class of people. It is surely the way to win the hearts of the Filipino masses to improve the livelihood of farmers, who constitute a large proportion of the population of the Philippines, and give them hope. In this sense, we must give agriculture to the Filipinos, and, in fact, the Japanese military administration is evidently following a policy along these lines.

Agricultural development is one of the main aims of the military administration of the Philippines. Indeed, many plans for agricultural reform have been evolved and put into execution. Through the improvement of the methods of cultivating rice, cotton, tobacco, etc. agriculture is now being reorganized. The need is also felt for the reform of the land and the farm tenancy systems, which have hitherto proved hindrances to agricultural development. Similarly, the question of adjusting the debts of farmers and that of creating yeoman farmers will have to be taken up for earnest study.

The present condition of Filipino industry claims attention also. It is said that in the Philippines high chimneys invariably indicate where sugar factories stand. That country has practically no industry except sugar and a few other special industries. It depends on America and other countries for the supply of all necessaries of life, however trifling, and the duties imposed on these imports formed the main items of Government revenue. Judging from all existing circumstances, it is of urgent necessity to start household industries in the Philippines. Filipinos are dexterous by nature and are fit for household industries. The encouragement of such industries will result in an increase of farmers' incomes, so that their livelihood may be improved.

Must Acquire Vigorous Habits

The Filipinos must rid themselves of the materialistic and hedonistic influences of Americanism and must acquire steady and vigorous habits. Steadiness and vigor are characteristic of the farmer spirit. For Japan to give guidance to Filipino agriculture is to implant Japanese farmer spirit in the minds of Filipino farmers.

The middle class is very small in size in the Philippines. This means that Filipino culture has no national basis to stand upon. The men of culture, as the educated class of nobility, stand aloof from the life of the masses. This is one main cause for the fact that national culture does not develop in that country and that there is simply a slavish imitation of imported culture. This also accounts for the fact that the idea of the intelligentsia are very abstract and idealistic. They are Americanized and they believe in democracy, but the actual condition of society in the Philippines shows clearly that democracy does not exist there. They believe in independence, but the Philippines has no economic basis for independence. As it is, independence cannot but be only nominal.

The problem confronting the intelligentsia is that of unemployment. It is urgent that this unemployment problem should be solved. To this end, they may be trained as teachers of the Japanese language, or the study of Japan may be encouraged among them or investigations of various kinds may be enjoined on them. In any case, their services must be utilized more extensively in the interest of the Japanese Military Administration. It is also necessary to re-educate them so as to stamp Japanese ideas strongly upon their minds. It may also be suggested that they should be re-educated either as leaders or as propagandists in the matter of household industries or agricultural technique and that they should then be sent out to the farmers to lead and educate them. It is, no doubt, desirable, from the point of view of establishing Japan's leadership firmly in that country, to give these intellectuals new ideas and new knowledge and make them work among the local people.

(End)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By **Mahatma Gandhi**

They alone are the Wise,
They alone reach immortal Bliss,
Who feel, and know.
Indwelling their spirits,
That one all-directing Power
Which pervadeth all life,
And appearing many
Is One.

* * *

God is the bow,
Man's spirit the arrow,
God again is the target:

Shoot straight, this day,
That the arrow be one with the
Target.

* * *

Thou only art our Hope, O God:

Thou, thou alone,
Art only to be sought and loved:

Thou art, of all thy world,
The sole defense:
Thou shinest, self-revealed:

In thee all being stands secure,
In thee all being ends:

Thou, thou alone,
Standest supreme,
Standest immovable and changeless.

Upon thee do we fix our mind and
our thought this day,
We bow unto thee,
O thou whose guardian glance
surveyeth all:

Unto thee, O Truth, do we flee for
refuge.

Unto thee, our only help and support,

Unto thee, who thyself needest
neither help nor support:

Unto thee do we come,
Ruler and Master of all,
Unto thee, safe Ark in the midst
of this stormy ocean of being.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Malai-Sumatra Kinship

(From the Syonan Sinbun)

The bringing together of Malai and Sumatra roughly a year ago under Japanese Administration, directed from Shonan, is of paramount importance to the future well-being of these territories. There are many ties, notably anthropological and lingual, between the two countries. The early Malai settlers came here from Sumatra. They inter-married with the aborigines, and their offspring in many cases sought wives and husbands in Sumatra. Although separated by the narrow Straits of Malacca, there was much in common between the peoples of the two countries, and though estranged from each other with the coming of the Dutch and the British, their outlook has remained inseparable.

Unity of control and administrative policy must make for greater economic strength, with resultant benefits to the peoples of both territories. Previously the British exploited the inhabitants of Malai by dividing the country into various groups, nursing the Federation at the expense of the Unfederated States, and penalizing both to the advantage of the Colony represented by Singapore, Penang and Malacca; the Dutch also had divided Sumatran administrations.

Whereas the Singapore of old, as the clearing house for these territories, waxed rich at their expense, and while the Dutch sought to take away Singapore's entrepot trade to Batavia, and the administrations in Malai continually objected to being bossed from the Colony, and whereas the British and Dutch were always at cross purposes, as evidenced in their failure to reach joint agreement over rubber restriction under the Stevenson scheme, the two territories can now work together harmoniously for the common good of the peoples of both countries as a whole. There can be no jealousy regarding Shonan's position, for today Shonan is their own joint metropolis.

Already the railway systems in both countries are being operated under a single administration, and as other essential services are coordinated for the mutual benefit of both territories, their economic strength will grow to an extent never attained before, and the prosperity and well-being of the people will enhance in equal measure.

No more jealousy and exploitation by foreigners, whose only interest was to make as much money as possible and quit the country, to live like lords in their home countries while the inhabitants of the lands which made them rich continued to struggle in penury. The wealth and brains of these lands will now be sufficiently used for securing self-sufficiency and economic stability for the only peoples entitled to those benefits—the local populations.

Enemy's Dream

(From the Hsin Chung Kuo Pao. Translated by The Shanghai Times)

That the year 1943 is a "year for the launching of counter-attacks" is the illusion of Britain and the U.S.A. The slight successes scored by the Soviet forces in launching their second "winter offensive" and the invasion of North Africa have naturally encouraged such a dream on the part of Britain and the U.S.A.

In his message to Congress delivered on January 7, President Roosevelt made the following boastful conclusion: "I believe that the year 1943 is a year of advance for the allies and therefore it is hoped that everybody will redouble his efforts under this conviction." Yet this sort of braggadocio has only exposed the vague psychology of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill as it is not based on actual facts.

On more than one occasion we have pointed out that the launching of the second Soviet winter offensive and the Anglo-American operations in North Africa will produce no decisive influence upon the development of the war situation as a whole. The Anglo-American countries are still far from being able to realize their dreams for "advancing" and "counter-attacking." At this moment we will not deal with Britain who has early lost her power for conducting single-handed fighting and whose position has early been relegated to that of the U.S.A., but we must study the actual strength of the U.S.A., the center of gravity of the anti-Axis operations. The U.S.A. acts not only as the main force of the enemy countries, but has also to fulfil her mission as the "arsenal of the Democracies".

Firstly, we have to point out that the American army expansion plan set for 1942 has not yet been realized. In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt has also openly admitted that "the total output of American airplanes, etc. in 1942 has failed to reach its fixed goal". Therefore, though President Roosevelt is boasting of the vast number of American troops fighting on various war fronts, yet the military strength of America is, however, far from being sufficient to realize "advance" and "counter-attacks".

Even if the war production of America could be increased as scheduled, the tonnage question, which is a most ticklish problem for Britain and America, must be settled first. The U.S.A. was scheduled to produce a total of 8,000,000 tons of shipping space in 1942 and the shipbuilding plan for the current year is fixed at 10,000,000 tons of shipping; yet according to reliable estimates, enemy ships sunk by Axis submarines average 1,000,000 tons monthly. The fact that in the past Britain and the U.S.A. have failed to extend sufficient aid to the Soviet Union and the present lack of large-scale operations in North Africa can be traced to the menace to which the enemy lines of communications are exposed. If Britain and America really intend to launch counter-attacks, they must first and foremost settle this serious problem of tonnage.

The Anglo-American "year of advance" and "year of counter-attacks" will never materialize. Notwithstanding the constant holding of conferences in Washington, reality remains reality.

Axis Solidarity Unbroken

(From The Shanghai Times)

News of the Tripartite Axis Powers reaching a complete agreement of views relative to the cooperation of the three nations in their struggle against their common enemies brings into bold relief the drastic contrast between the unbroken solidarity of the Axis camp and the mutual distrust and dissension among the Anglo-American nations. In all the two and a half years that the Tripartite Powers, Japan, Germany and Italy, have been united together in the pursuit of their common ideal of establishing a new world order since the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact in September 1940, there has not been a single incident marring their comradeship born of mutual respect and identity of interests. On the contrary, there has been a steady strengthening of their bonds of alliance and ever closer collaboration in the historic task which these three progressive nations have undertaken to give to each nation in their respective spheres its proper place under the sun as a prerequisite for a lasting world peace.

The supreme importance of this historic document, the Tripartite Pact of mutual assistance, was indelibly impressed upon the minds of the Japanese nation by the issuance of an Imperial Rescript which proclaimed that the "task of enabling each nation to find its proper place and all individuals to live in peace and security is indeed one of great magnitude unparalleled in history." Provisions of great bearing on the future relationship of the signatory Powers are Articles 1 and 2 of the Pact in which Japan pledges to respect the leadership of Germany and Italy in the creation of a new order in Europe, and the latter two Powers, the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia. The same pact also provided for the formation of joint technical commissions to implement the treaty. The present agreement of views mentioned above was reached at a conference of the Tokyo Commission of the Joint Technical Commissions which have been meeting from time to time to discuss and devise means of effecting closer cooperation for the attainment of their common aims.

A Berlin conference of the Joint Technical Commissions last year resulted in the coordination of Axis war strategy. The present conference in Tokyo, held at a time when the enemy camp is like a house divided with clashing, divergent war aims and interests, is doubly significant because of that fact. The three Axis Powers, thanks to their noble ideal for which they are struggling, are fighting without being troubled by such lurking suspicions or jealousies of one another, as are hounding the anti-Axis Powers. The enemy camp, though outwardly fighting for a common aim, presents a sordid picture. On the one hand, we find a bitter rivalry in progress between the United States and the British Empire for world hegemony. Step by step the United States, dreaming of a colossal empire and a new American era, is, under one pretext or other, taking over the British Empire. Britain knows it only too well, but finds herself powerless to ward off the growing encroachment of the United States.

In marked contrast to the divided enemy camp, the Axis Powers are as ever perfectly united in the pursuit of their common ideal by a unity of purpose, and by the bonds of mutual confidence and mutual respect and the mutual enjoyment of decided superiority of Axis arms and the fruits of their tremendous victories over their enemies. The next few months should witness further sensational developments, which will pave the way for that final voictory for which the Tripartite Powers are fighting with calm confidence and iron determination.